# The Columbian.

G. B. ELWELL, J. K. BITTENBENDER, } Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1888.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XXII, NO 51
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**PROFESSIONAL CARDS.**

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OFFICE—Front Room, Over Postoffice.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OFFICE.—Room No. 2, COLUMBIAN building.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Jan. 20th 1888, tf.

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BLOOMSBURG, PA.
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may 1-tf

S. KNORR. L. S. WINTERSTEEN.
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DR. HONORA A. ROBBINS.
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Parties desiring to buy horses and wagons would do well to call on the above.
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buying the ordinary ready-made Clothing, that either wears badly, loses its color, and has no style? or
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ORPHANS' COURT SALE
OF VALUABLE
**Real Estate!**

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county the undersigned executor of Isaac Bower late of Briarcreek township, deceased, will expose to public sale on the premises in Briarcreek township, Columbia county, on
SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1889.
at 10 o'clock a. m., the following described two tracts of land situate in Briarcreek township aforesaid, the one being bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a stone in line of land formerly James Adams', thence north 10 degrees, west 81 and two-tenths perches to stone, north 52 degrees, east 18 and seven tenths perches to stone, thence north 10 degrees, west 64 and one-tenth perches to stone, north 48¾ degrees, east 79 and four-tenths perches to stone, south 10 degrees, east 151 and three-tenths perches to stone, south 52½ degrees, west 108 and three-tenths perches to stone, the place of beginning, containing
SIXTY-NINE ACRES
and twenty-two perches of land, about all improved, with
FRAME DWELLING, BARN
and outbuildings.
The other piece of land in same township, adjoins the above and is used with same as one farm, bounded and described as follows to-wit: Beginning at a stone in line of N. Stout, thence north 5¾ degrees, east 92 perches to pine, thence by land now or formerly Jacob Sitler north 10½ degrees, west 37 perches to a —— thence south 50 degrees, west 92 perches to a pine knot, thence by the first described, south 10½ degrees, east 87 perches to place of beginning, containing
TWENTY ACRES of LAND.
TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of one-fourth at the striking down of the property, the one-fourth less the ten per cent at the confirmation of sale, and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation nisi.
ISAIAH BOWER.
JACKSON, Atty. Executor,
Dec 14 Berwick Pa.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE
OF VALUABLE
**Real Estate!**

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, the undersigned administrator of Joseph R. Patton, late of Greenwood township, said county, deceased, will expose to public sale on the premises near Rohrsburg, on
THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1889.
at 10 o'clock a. m., the following described real estate:
No. 1. A certain lot or piece of land situate in the township of Greenwood, Columbia county, bounded by lands of the heirs of Samuel Gillaspy, Jacob Gerrard, Joseph P Dewitt and the public road, leading from Rohrsburg to Millville, and containing
ONE ACRE, MORE or LESS.
No. 2. A certain lot or piece of land situate in the said township of Greenwood, adjoining the above mentioned lot and lands of Cyrus Faus, Jacob Gerrard, Jacob Lemon, Joseph P. Dewitt and the aforesaid public road, containing
4 ACRES and 21 PERCHES,
more or less. The said two pieces of land, though purchased separately are used as one tract and so enclosed, whereon are erected a good sized
Two-Story Frame Dwelling House,
new frame barn, wagon shed, and other outbuildings. There is a good well of water, fruit trees and vines.
TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of one-fourth at the striking down of the property, the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation of sale, and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation nisi.
O. P. PATTON,
BARKLEY, Atty. Administrator,
Dec 14 Rushtown Pa.

EXECUTORS' SALE
OF VALUABLE
**Real Estate!**

There will be exposed to public sale on the premises in Fishingcreek township on
WEDNESDAY, January 9th, 1889.
at 10 o'clock a. m. the following described property owned by the estate of John Laubach, deceased: Beginning at a post along the public road to a corner, to lands surveyed for Richard Bright, thence along said Bright's survey and adjoining lands of Lemons & Pealer north 26 degrees, west 110 perches to a post, thence by lands of Whitenight Bros. south 23 degrees, west forty-two and three-tenths perches to a hemlock corner, thence by lands of J M Laubach south 29 degrees, east forty-one and seven-tenths perches to a chestnut oak, thence by the same south 2½ degrees, east one hundred and two perches to stone corner, thence by the same north 61 degrees, east 27 perches to place of beginning, containing 24 acres more or less.
TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation of sale; and the remaining three-fourth in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation nisi.
J. M. BUCKALEW,
Dec 1 Executor.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

ECONOMY, as wise folks say,
Is wealth pronounced another way,
So while "hard times" the people cry,
The Toilet Soaps they should not buy.
Let all who buy such Soaps take care
To weigh the cake exact and fair,
And find they pay in figures round
A dollar, more or less per pound.

What course should people then pursue?
In short, the only thing to do,
Though rich in bonds, or worldly poor,
The "IVORY SOAP" they should procure.
Which may be bought from coast to coast,
At sixteen cents per pound at most,
And does more satisfaction grant
Than all the Toilet Soaps extant.

A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

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For backache, and all sudden, sharp, or long-standing pains or weaknesses of every kind. Virtues of fresh hops, hemlock and pine balsam combined. It is wonderfully SOOTHING, PAIN-KILLING, CURATIVE and STRENGTHENING.
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Sold everywhere, or mailed for price,
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Look for signature of the proprietors, HOP PLASTER CO., BOSTON, on the genuine goods.

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
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| AMERICAN of Philadelphia, | $2,301,857.66 |
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A liberal share of the business is respectfully solicited and satisfaction is guaranteed.
J. H. MAIZE, Agent.
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The New England Medical Journal, says: "Wales' INVISIBLE Sound Disc, for deafness, conducts sound waves on the drum, and entrances all devices of our age and its possibilities are great." For sale by — E. WALES, Bridgeport, Ct.
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THE BEST BURNING OIL THAT CAN BE MADE FROM PETROLEUM.
It gives a brilliant light.
It will not smoke the chimneys.
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DAY'S HORSE POWDER
Prevents Lung Fever!
Cures Distemper, Heaves, Glanders, Loss of Appetite, Founder, Fevers, &c.
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DR. BULL'S Cures Dysentery, and Diarrhœa.
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Relieves Griping and Summer Complaint.
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SALVATION OIL
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For the cure of COUGHS, COLDS, Asthma, Incipient Consumption
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TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

(CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.)

TUESDAY MORNING.

Prof Noetling of the Normal School next spoke on language. He said, this is a reading age; but whether it is a thinking age seems to be somewhat doubtful. The object of these institutes is to give teachers something to think about. He gave the following questions:

What is included in knowing a word?

Can children learn words faster than their experience enlarges?

Can a child's vocabulary be in advance of his knowledge?

Can children learn more rapidly than their experience increases?

Can children learn to read faster than they learn to think?

Is the present mode of teaching reading right or wrong? In either case why?

Should children give the thoughts they obtain from written or printed language in their own or in the author's language? And if so, why?

Should the formation of words receive attention in our schools? Why? If so, how should it be done?

Are there abstract numbers? If so, what are they?

Is there difference between a number and a figure? If so what is it?

What is the difference between teaching numbers and teaching figures.

It is true that it is not what a teacher does for the child but what it does itself that educates it?

If this is true should the teacher explain the solution of a problem for a pupil or lead him to discover it for himself?

What causes may be assigned for a pupil's inability to solve a problem?

Should his daily tasks be adapted to his ability? If so, how may it be done?

What should be the teacher's aim in giving instruction in Geography?

When should the child obtain the materials of which to build in its mind countries distant from its home?

In what way is sand or any other kind of modeling of benefit to a pupil?

Why should U. S. History be studied in our schools?

What helps are necessary to teach History successfully to children?

What to advanced pupils?

What should be the teacher's aim in teaching History to children?

Should the matter be the same as for advanced pupils? If not, in what respects should it differ?

What is the first power exercised in the study of History?

What other powers are later called into action.

In assigning work to a class should a class be adapted to a lesson or *vice versa*. How can either be accomplished?

What is the main thing to be aimed at in teaching Penmanship?

How many forms of a letter should be presented to a learner at a time?

What are the advantages of copy-books with printed copies?

Should children's writing all be practices in Penmanship, or should they have stated times for exercises, called penmanship?

In what respect should writing material for children differ from that for advanced pupils?

Why is it that pupils practice penmanship from the sixth to the eighteenth year and then cannot write a neat, plain hand?

Do our schools give sufficient attention to pronunciation? If not why?

How may it be taught in primary schools? How in advanced schools? How in ungraded country schools?

How may articulation be taught?

How early should children be taught the use of a dictionary? How may it be done?

How early should children be taught how to use reference books?

Prof. Neff talked next on the subject of primary reading. The first step in teaching a word is the idea. Show first the object, and that will get the pupils to think of it. Remove it and there will remain the mental picture. The power to think of a mental picture is infinitely more valuable than the power to think on the object. We should always teach the word through the idea. Always keep the language subordinate to the thought.

In this matter of word recognition put several words on the board. Point to them rapidly. Then change the position of the words, and afterwards group them in twos, threes, fives, &c.

I don't believe that oral reading in the first and second readers does any good. It should be stopped when public sentiment will permit it. Remember and get along with as little oral reading as possible and have them give the thought in their own language.

Prof. Noetling spoke on primary language. The first thing of importance in teaching language is a competent teacher. A competent teacher is one who understands how to teach. It is impossible to tell any one how to teach language if he has not the talent within him. Language work can be made as interesting as any other work in our schools. Until children can write, their exercises should be oral. Children should write about things, they can observe; such as they are examing or have examined. They will then talk about knowledge. Exercises of this kind develop thought and expression. Language cannot go faster than knowledge; they should be developed together. Questions should be given them on points they have not brought out.

The pupils in our public schools have too many vague ideas, because they have not examined objects enough. We want more sense knowledge. After pupils have clear ideas, then the objects are not necessary. The picturing power of the mind plays an important part in language. In the absence of objects we should use pictures. The material is plenty. It is all around us. The rocks, the trees, the river, the atmosphere above us are all full of interest. Our histories are full of material. Don't look to New York, Boston or Philadelphia for material when it is all around you.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. J. C. Brown of Bloomsburg was the first speaker on the part of the directors in the county. He spoke of the power the directors have in increasing school term, in regulating the text books and in regulating a course of study.

There is a fear of the people becoming too enthusiastic over industrial education. There may be an effort to weigh down the common schools with a system that will injure their work. Our colleges have given way to a popular demand and the theoretical has given place too much to the practical. We want a thorough ground work of a good broad, english education. I don't believe the common school can give more than a good start in this direction. There are many matters in connection with these things that should receive the careful attention of all directors.

Dr. Higbee.—There is nothing so influential on a commonwealth as a good home. It is impossible to carry on at home a systematic order of culture, the father and mother being both too busy. This culture must be carried on by the common schools. The legislature has wisely fastened the school to the home. In a well regulated home you have your yard, barn, shade trees, you have your vines, you have all these and what for? Certainly for the household to weave into their nature a power that will influence their whole constitution. The surroundings at school should be the same as at home. Our school homes should be in harmony with our household homes. I plead for you to make the contrasts between your schools and homes less broad. The Dr. concluded with an eloquent exhortation to the teacher to cultivate the spirit of the Great Teacher to influence and guide them in all their work.

Dr. Corse, of Kingston, was the next speaker. He brought the fraternal feeling of a neighboring county. If the common schools were wiped out this would mark the downfall of the best institution in the state. Suppose we have a large town and plenty of means to carry on schools, but no schools and a set of directors begin to start a system. The first thing that is needed is a good house. The next thing is pure air. Foul air more than cold air breeds disease. With best of care a school room will breed and scatter disease. The best way of ventilating a room is by introducing fresh warm air. The best way to light a building is from the left side. We should study, before building, established principles. A large amount of apparatus is not necessary in a school room.

Schools should be properly graded. This grading should be based upon our ideas of what is best adapted to bring out our ideas of manhood.

The course of study should be based upon the age of a child. As soon as he is old enough to take up a study he should be taken right through it. The studies should be adapted to the development of the faculties that are most active at any particular period.

Prof. Neff said, there are three things you must use to get a thought, —the imagination, the understanding, the feelings. We all have these powers, but the power to realize a truth is a power that exists to a limited extent. In the interpretation of literature you must bring it down to your own condition.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

Devotional exercises were conducted by Prof. Noetling of Normal School.

Supt. Monroe spoke on literature. Many books are being written all the time. The question comes to us, what shall the boys and girls of our land read? Literature may be taught to some extent in all grades. The value of literature is that it gives mental discipline, opens up the minds of the pupils and instils in them a high idea of human life. There must be a change in the methods of teaching literature; heretofore we have taught more the history of literature than literature itself. A superficial knowledge of the whole realm of a text-book is not as valuable as one or two master pieces of an author. We should begin with something simple, and come down to those authors whose writings are more complicated. We should not commence the study of literature by studying the dates of an author's birth and death, and by the study of his life, but these things come after the pupils have studied many of the author's writings. We should have our pupils write out descriptions of the pictures depicted in the poems they study. They should verify the characters described. Periodicals may be introduced as aids to the study of literature, besides they are valuable as supplementary reading. Observing authors' birthdays is a valuable exercise in creating a spirit for literature. There is a great value in what we call memory gems. Always be careful that these gems appeal to the understanding of the pupil. Literature is taught too much as mere diagraming and parsing without giving the beautiful thoughts of the author.

Mr. Sterner of Afton spoke next on "Mistakes of Teaching." The most important question that can be asked is how to live a complete life. The answer to this implies correct morals. For the Public schools are to a great extent responsible. Teachers should seek for the best methods. Should have a correct idea of the aims of education. Should understand the principle that underlies education. The efforts to develop the pupil must be in accordance with these principles. We can't adapt the pupil to the work but the work must be adapted to the pupil's stage of development. Teachers make a great mistake when they permit pupils to omit studies, adapted to the development of the mind, though they may not seem to be so practical others, just because their parents do not want them to study these branches. Teachers make a mistake when they lay down a great many rules on the first morning, his laws being challenges to the pupils, his general law should be, "Do Right." Many mistakes are the results of ignorance, others of laziness and carelessness. Every teacher who wishes to succeed, should be willing to undergo the labor involved in thorough preparation of his work.

Prof. Neff of Cambridge, Mass., discussed the subject of Geography. You have all noticed in your beautiful state wide gaps, in the region where these prevail the mountains have a peculiar structure. The Professor then drew a diagram on the board, showing the pupils how these are formed. In the matter of rain fall, science has been making rapid strides. The Professor then showed how and in what respects this science has advanced. In regard to the Gulf stream, it does not enter the Gulf of Mexico. The water in the Gulf acts as a cushion and turns it aside. The flooding of Sahara desert cannot affect the climate of Europe, as the area that can be flooded is very small. What isotherms are and why they are drawn where they are then explained.

Prof J. L. Harkins, Prin. of the Bloomsburg schools was called for. Subject—Civil Government. He said that it embodied what our illustrious forefathers conceived, and those who formulated our munificent and wise constitution. He showed in a terse manner the necessity of teaching it in all our schools, especially in the rural districts here and there blazing a truth positively indicating thereby the importance of a free and pure ballot.

Prof. Fry, on North America. It is impossible to study the life of a continent without studying its position on the globe. The study of Geography should be begun with hills and valleys and brooks. We cannot study a continent by itself, because it does not contain the relatives that make the life of it. We must go from the perception to the imagination in the study of Geography. The Professor then demonstrated these laws by numerous illustrations on the board. We should in our instruction in the country schools go from the immediate vicinity to the globe, and then go back and synthesise conciously. In studying the continent we should take first those features that influence life, such as mountain systems, heights of land, which determine the distribution of rain and the fertility of soil. In going from structure to coast line we shall take up the winds and teach their effects upon the continent. We next take up the life of the continent. Next we take the animal life, show how physical features modify both vegetable and animal life. Minerals may be studied when we study the structure.

Prof. Noetling resumed the discussion of Language The answer given to knowing a word was as follows: It is understanding the idea the word conveys. Knowing a word by a primary pupil in something different from the knowledge a High School pupil may have of it. Knowing a word by a high school pupil seems to be to know how to use it discriminately. Can a pupil learn a word faster than its experience? It seems to be the opinions of the teachers that it cannot. Can a child's vocabulary be in advance of his knowledge? It seems that it cannot. Can a child learn to read faster than his experience? Answer. No.

Does the same hold in high schools in regard to original knowledge? This was left for the teachers to think out for themselves.

Is not much of the mechanical reading found in our schools due to the fact that we try to teach elocution before they get the thoughts in the books? It is the opinion of the teachers that it is. If the pupils read the thoughts on a printed page and then give it in their own language it is an excellent language lesson.

Prof. Fry continued the discussion of Geography. Does not moulding in sand give lifeless forms to the pupil that depends on the teacher. He must associate with it the real mountains and rivers of nature and thus create life and reality in the work. Are the forms not exaggerated in these modelings. All maps of a continent are made on a double scale. If we would try to represent the highest mountains on North America, on a map the size of the Opera House floor it would be two-fifths of an inch. On smaller maps same proportion exists. In order to make them perceptible on small maps which take in wide extensions, they must be drawn on a double scale. In drawing we simply look at the form. Map drawing is outlining. Does not approve of the tracing maps. Draw the outlines first as a basis, then the highlands, then form the coast lines.

THURSDAY MORNING.

Devotional exercises conducted by Dr. Waller.

Prof. Cope of Normal School gave a very interesting talk on Arithmetic. To the question, "How would you shingle a roof by the statement method," he argued that the method applies and really shortens the operation.

To the question, "How does your method apply to finding the four widths of a building?" He claimed that the method applies admirably and is not so liable to be performed mechanically as by the old method.

In regard to actual measurments, give original problems to the pupil, let them find by actual measurement the area of school yard, how much carpet will be required to cover the floor, etc.

In regard to mental arithmetic, he said he believed in it, but did not believe there was any necessity of having a separate recitation devoted entirely to mental arithmetic, but should be taught in connection with written. The statement takes the place of the old rule and leads the pupil to reason. It is not always necessary to make the statement. In fractions we do not need to take the time.

Prof. Fry resumed the discussion of Geography. He took up and discussed a few general principles. The first, teach ideas before sizes. He showed how important this principle is in the study of all branches. It should also be carefully recognized in teaching Geography. The hills and mountains and rivers, everything should be clearly seen through the moulding in the sand. In History, in all points they should have before their minds clear pictures of the facts they are studying. In studying the great canons of Colorado he must be led to imagine it through what places, are cut through by rain, he has seen near. We must give children ideas through material forms. They read continents through signs, these signs are what they have observed of nature. We see with what we have seen, we build with the material in the mind, we go from the known to the unknown, we learn to do by doing, we learn to imagine by imagining. When a pupil stands by a brook and sees a small delta form, we should lead out his imagination until he can see a great stretch of water running by and forming a delta like that of the Mississippi or Ganges. We must develop the power of imagining while they are observing.

Mr. Shannon, of Montandon, spoke on History. The aim in teaching history is to create an everlasting sentiment in the favor of history. To create a love for history so that our pupils may go on and educate themselves as long as they live. In preparing the lesson we should allow no committing to memory the language of the text-book. The pupils should get the idea first and then be able to express their thoughts in their own language. We want good text books, and use supplementary reading. The aim is to enable our pupils to think for themselves.

Dr. Waller of the Normal School, spoke on industrial education. Public sentiment is in favor of industrial education and it is a thing that is bound to come. Money has been set apart by persons in the different part of states to carry on this work in connection with public schools. And it has been done with most gratifying results. There are two phases of this subject. The one is that the school shall exist for the object of manual training. The other school maintains that industrial education shall exist and shall be maintained for the sake of the school.

The question arises what are the ends of the system; and how are they to be reached? There is a tendency in education to deal with words. The child does not have clear ideas. In industrial education the boy must think exactly. It requires of him a measure of exactness. Another advantage develops the childs mind. It develops attention by observing objects in the work shop better than in branches as commonly taught. It develops also perseverance.

It increases respect for the teacher if the teacher be the instructor in the manual training. It shows in the teacher an aptitude in matters which will command the respect of the pupil. Latent talent is often evoked in this way. Children will be able to make their apparatus. It creates respect for manual labor. A proper regard for the dignity of labor.

How is this to be introduced. We must begin in lower grades. Must develop in pupils the use of the hands and of the eyes. Must begin by teaching drawing as this is fundamental.

Both sexes are to be trained alike in all deparaments. The tools used in the manipulation of wood are those used only widely, such as saw, hammer, plane etc. How are these things to be brought about. How are we to provide the means. How are experts to be obtained. When it was required about twenty years ago to teach music, teachers soon became prepared for the new order of things, and so they will in regard to this matter of industrial education. When the subject is fairly started the means will readily be found.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Prof. Fry said he would take up a few questions in science. Is the earth liquid or solid in the interior? There are facts, viz. pressure of rock material, the conductivity of the denser rock, the distances continually increasing in which we go to increase the temperature one degree which modify the old theory. The theory now is that the earth is solid to the very core.

"Where do the great lakes get their water." The amount of rainfall falling on the great lakes is equal to that going over Niagara Falls. The water coming from the drainage of surrounding country supplies loss caused by evaporation.

How can the sunshine into our north window? When vertical rays of the sun are at the Tropic of cancer, the sun is north of any point on earth except the north pole.

We should not perform an experiment to support a theory, but to show the real facts of nature. We should doubt everything that is buried in mystery.

Miss Hannah Breece said: by education we mean a broadening the views of life. The faculties must be developed: They must be reached. The latent powers must be aroused. When this power is aroused, a person finds interest and food for thought from all objects around. A person who has trained himself only in some specialty cannot be said to be liberally educated. All our faculties should be perfectly developed to make good and useful citizens. Our Public Schools are preparatory departments to fit our pupils for the duties of life. We should be eager to train them in self control, self respect, and due regards for the rights of others. Habits of industry and punctuality should be inculcated.

Prof. Heffner, of Centralia, spoke on Public School libraries. We have been teaching too much mere book knowledge and not real ideas. Yet we get many of the ideas and thoughts we remember best from books by our own efforts. We should give the school children plenty of books. We should give them a chance. Many of our pupils would become great men if they had a chance to read. The boy who leaves school with a taste for reading is better fitted for duties of life than the boy that passes through college without a taste for reading. He then gave a very ingenious scheme for securing public school libraries.

Prof. Fry said he wanted to talk of History awhile. It is characteristic of the human mind to admire and love that with which we are familiar. It is true with objects, poems, and with people. This characteristic should be carried on in the study of History. If we make our pupils familiar with the history of other countries we keep our children from becoming narrow minded. Including history we should begin with lowest type of being. To make children broad minded we should not teach facts about wars and kings, but the social life of the people through the ages. History is divided into narrative and philosophical. With the latter children have nothing to do. We can't carry them into that. In the narrative we may take the battles or social life of the people.

The best plan is in commencing with the past and coming down to the present. By describing the people of different ages we will make it interesting to pupils. In American History the most important things to study are the social condition of the people of the past and the difference between their condition and ours. In the teaching facts connected with the breaking away from England they should be centered about Washington. In studying our finances they should be centered about Hamilton. In this way they can be made more interesting. We should teach the history of the constitution. We should teach current History.

[CONTINUED ON 2D PAGE]

The Indianapolis *Journal* (General Harrison's organ) has prepared a tabulated statement of the popular vote cast on November 6th 1888. The total vote as therein given is Harrison 5,430,607 and Cleveland 5,538,045—being a popular plurality for Cleveland of 107,438. The total vote for Fisk, Prohibitionist, was 257, 243, against 151,710 four years ago, or a gain of over 100,000. Streeter, labor candidate, received 114,623, while four years ago Butler recieved 174,879, which would be a loss of over 90,000.

# The Columbian.

G. E. Elwell, J. K. Ettenbender., } Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1888.


[TEACHERS' INSTITUTE CONCLUDED.]

FRIDAY MORNING SESSION.

Devotional exercises conducted by Rev. Manhart.

Address by Prof. Fry.—Suppose we wish to teach the science of Geography. Text-books are not founded on the science of Geography. Suppose we are held down by a course of study how can we teach the science of Geography and yet use the text-book. We can take up the different continents and supplement the text-book by giving a part of our time by teaching the science—going from the structure to the life of the continent. Teach comparative Geography without filling the minds of the pupils with the heights of mountains and lengths of rivers. Heights of land form the basis of memory. The best way to locate a state is by their succession on the ocean, on the borders of countries and states and by locating them according to the great natural features. We have then a basis for memory. How shall we assign lessons in Geography? The teacher should not ask any map question that is unimportant and add others to it. We must cut out all that is not important. We must supplement our text-books as they are all a mere collection of unrelated facts and not based on the science.

Political Geography is history. Each great plant region and mineral region must have an outlet; this gives the location of trade centres. This determines the location of cities. About fifty cities constitute the number which should receive much attention in the study of geography. In studying these, trace the natural causes that determine their location and importance. There are only about twelve routes of trade which the child should study. We should not cram the memory with details. The natural features form the basis of memory in teaching religion and government.

Prof. Freas of Berwick spoke on patriotism. Many of the outrages committed throughout our country by such bands known as White Caps, &c., are the results of ignorance of the nature of our government. These things are committed by pure Americans who have taken into their hands the administration of justice. In Chicago schools exist for inculcating the principles of anarchy. These anarchists see the importance of schools in disseminating their doctrines. We should imitate this and teach submission to our government. This is the great remedy. We must teach our people their duty, give them the capacity to know their duties when the questions come up. Some men think the primaries are a place unfit for them to attend. But such men as these must use their influence in purifying our politics. Our pupils should commit often patriotic speeches and given opportunity to use them as declamations in our schools.

Dr. Waller of the Normal School. We get our first knowledge through observation. We have another power by which we may call this up and modify. We think about angels, we have before our minds the form of a human being with the wings of a bird tacked on the shoulder blade. This is the product of the imagination. Some think the imagination should not be cultivated. That the less we cultivate this the better. It is very active in children. You can't go past a country school without seeing the rows of stone forms of a house of their construction which was for the time being sources of real happiness. What are we to do with this power. It should be cared for, directed, and not suppressed. We can prostitute any of the powers and the imagination just as well as any of the others. This power is necessary. We can't classify objects without it. We can't analyze objects without it. The development of the natural sciences has been due mainly to this power. In reading a poem the power enables us to get the depths of meaning contained therein. The imagination makes the various studies interesting to the young By this power we have our ideas before us. In inventions it is through this power that the inventor holds before his mind the idea toward which he works. This power gives us the idea we hold before as a standard toward which we work. This is the power that makes us to rise. This power depends for its material upon what we observe. Its products are more perfect than the objects observed, as we omit the defects and embellish the original through this power. This power is then best cultivated by close observations and comparisons. We hold up the great heroes of the world to our pupils for imitation. We mean by this that our pupils should work their peculiar traits into their ideal of what should characterize the true man and woman. Our example must be such as will exalt the ideal of the pupil.

Prof. Fry spoke on Penmanship. We should use first the lead pencil then the pen. The child should take the simplest letters first. We should develop power to see form. Let children learn to make the forms on the blackboard first as they can then see more clearly the different elements of the letter, and the teacher can better observe their work. When the children take the pen they should learn immediately to move the arm. Give them exercises that will cultivate the flowing form through the muscles. Children can make letters well some times singly but they can't write them well combined in words. The reason is there are more than twenty six written letters in the alphabet. We should have our pupils write these letters in combinations as well as singly.

Prof. Cope next took up the subject of Arithmetic. He showed first the application of the statement method to percentage. The first thing the teacher wants to develop is the idea of per cent. and in doing this may use any method he pleases. This applies in all cases in percentage.

In Profit and Loss the idea to be developed is the fact that this means merely per cent. of cost.

The Prof. showed, by a series of the most intricate problems in percentage the application of the method to their solution. He showed also its application to Interest, Banking and Stock Investments. Of the two methods this one will give the best results, as the pupil by this is bound to give the reasons.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Rev. Manhart made a very interesting address setting forth the advantages to be derived by teachers from a course of study in the Chautauqua Teachers Reading Union and also in the other courses laid down for the benefit of all.

Prof. Fry talked on the relation of Geography and History. In teaching Geography and History together. When children are studying map drawing they are studying form, and anything that will draw their attetion from this will not aid them. It seems then that it is not best to take these studies together. When the children are are studying form they should study only those things that would aid them in studying form. In studying History, the early history of the race, we may then study the natural conditions of the country to ascertain how they influenced the future history of the race.

The Prof. then showed by a lengthy and very able lecture how much the Geography of the world has influenced the history of the world, and that it is only in this way that there exists any relation between Geography and History. This relation we should understand and take advantage in teaching History. This was Prof. Fry's last talk before the institute. He took leave of the teachers who had listened so attentively to his interesting talks in the following language. "I came here with fear and trembling. I felt that last year, since I said so much that I would have little new to offer. In all that we have done here we have only dipped a little way in the work. All we have done this week was only to skim along the surface. The teacher who wishes to find the parts of Geography must dive deep. You can't get this alone from institute instruction; you must get it by research. I thank you all for the cordial reception you have given me this week."

Dr. Waller then gave a plea for the dictionary. He said the dictionary should be consulted by teachers for light on the following points: viz. spelling, syllabication, sounds of the letters, accent, etymology, parts of speech, definition, synonyms, comments, and reference to principles.

The following is the report of the committee on election of members of the examination committee on permanent certificates.

Whole number of votes cast 461. The following were elected. I Winter, Hannah Breece, W. W. Hetner, Thos. B. Shannon. C. Reynolds.

REPORT OF AUDITING COMMITTEE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts | | |
| Bal on hand from 1887 | | $ 57 68 |
| Am't. rec'd from enrollments | | 146 00 |
| Evening lectures | | 332 95 |
| Appropriation from County | | 200 00 |
| | | 736 58 |
| Expenditures | | 723 18 |
| Bal. on hand | | $ 13 40 |

Aud. Com. { I. H. Winter, Miss E. Dechant, Miss Anna Snyder.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS:—The sessions of the Institute of Columbia County for 1888 have been sources both of instruction and pleasure, therefore be it

*Resolved*:—That we as teachers extend our thanks to Supt. Grimes for his able management, his selection of instructors and lecturers, and for his many kindnesses to the teachers.

*Resolved*:—That our thanks be tendered also to the instructors, lecturers, and to those who have contributed to our enjoyment by their singing and recitations.

*Resolved*:—That the officers of the Institute have merited our thanks for the faithful performance of their respective duties.

*Resolved*:—That we heartily thank the people of Bloomsburg for their hospitality and their patronage.

HANNAH BREECE.
ANNA LIMBERGER.
A. M. FREAS.

Institute adjourned.

## WRITING HIS INAUGURAL.

### Gen. Harrison Preparing His First Message.

### CABINET MAKERS MAY NOW REST.

**He Will Devote His Whole Time to This Important Work for Some Days—He Is in Fine Health and Spirits—The G. A. R. Bolt Has Petered Out.**

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 26.—The sudden announcement that Gen. Harrison.s public receptions would be suspended during this week arose, it turns out, neither from the desire to have a little time to himself in which to put the finishing touches on his cabinet, nor from a wish for a little vacation. Gen. Harrison has on hand what is for him a more serious business than either of these. He is thinking what he shall say in his inaugural address. To a man who has the idea of being a president under whom the Republican party shall get a fresh and solid grip upon the country that will last it for another quarter of a century, an inaugural address is a weighty affair.

It is known that while Gen. Harrison professes to see in the Republican platform the code of principles upon which his administration must be conducted, he really hopes to develop some new issue that shall take the place of the tariff question in future political contests, and that he is likely from the start to conduct his administration as if upon the assumption that the tariff question were settled and past.

To think of a set of phrases that shall express his idea, and not express too much and seem like an abandonment of the issue upon which he was elected, is alone a work demanding time and thought, and when in addition there must be aggregated an abundant collection of discreet sentences calculated to soothe and please the public ear, and at the same time to furnish texts upon which the party may branch out into new fields of economical acquisition, it is a wonder that Gen. Harrison does not take two months off instead of barely a week.

It is a great deal harder to write a message that does not smash than one that does, and the document upon which Gen. Harrison has begun work, it is safe to say, will be an eminently conservative and careful one, and one that will not be made public until it has been fortified by the advice, not to say the consent, of men eminent in the party counsels. What Gen. Harrison is doing this week is simply preparing the first rough draft, which is to be elaborated at some future time into the finished document.

It will set down the subjects to be dealt with, and the lines in which the dealing is to run, and for a month from now matters concerning it will be among those upon which the president will be most earnestly in conference with men whose opinions he values. Even among the closest friends of the president-elect there is little idea as to what will be the prominent features of the address, but it is predicted that the general tenor of the whole will manifest the intention of convincing the country that no great changes are contemplated by the administration, and of encouraging everybody, and especially business men, to believe that the element of government interference can be eliminated almost entirely from private plans. Those engaged in industries affected by the tariff will be encouraged to think that whatever changes are probable in the tariff laws are to be a sort that will not materially alter the present condition of business, and that progress toward tariff reduction, if any is made, will be made slowly and cautiously.

The idea which the president-elect has expressed to his friends in the past has been to so conduct his administration that the country should under him enter upon a period of sure prosperity, his idea being that after the tariff excitement and uncertainty of the past year or two the country will welcome an era of political peace.

Being president-elect has agreed with Gen. Harrison, even if callers have been so thick that he has had no time to draft his inaugural. There is, from all appearances, no danger that the office seekers will worry him into an early grave, as they did his grandfather. His color is better now than during the summer, and his step has gained firmness and his form straightness since election. He walks more than ever, and says he thinks that is the reason why his health remains so good.

One of the post-election side issues has met with an untimely petering out. The great Democratic organization of veterans that was by this time to have exceeded the Grand Army of the Republic in size and influence has ceased to exist. Its existence was so feeble that the job of ceasing was not a hard one. The idea of starting a distinctly political organization of soldiers, because the existing organization had too much politics in it, did not strike the veterans favorably somehow, and they failed to flock to the new standard with sufficient eagerness to promise a self supporting body. Hence the announcement that the plan has been abandoned.

Here is a little pointer as to Blaine and the cabinet. The Rev. Dr. McLeod, who is very intimate personally with the Harrison family, says positively: "Blaine has no more chance of going into the cabinet than I have."

The State Normal School at Bloomsburg, is closing a very successful term. The winter term of twelve weeks will open Tuesday Jan. 8th, 1889. While the expenses have been reduced the facilities have been improved. Send for a catalogue. 2 w.

### The President's New Year.

THE PROGRAMME OF RECEPTIONS TO DIGNITARIES AND CITIZENS.

The following is the official programme for the presidents reception on New Year's Day, 1889:

At 11 A. M., the President will receive the members of the Cabinet and the Diplomatic Corps.

At 11. 15 A. M. the Chief Justices and the associate Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, the Judges of the United States Court of Claims and the Judges of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

At 11. 25 A. M., Senators and representatives in Congress, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and the judicial officers of the District, ex members of the Cabinet and ex-Ministers of the United States.

At 11 40 A. M., the officers of the army, the navy and the Marine Corps.

At 12 M., the regents and the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, the Commissioners of Agriculture, the Civil Service commissioners, the Inter-State Commerce commission, the Assistant Secretaries of the departments, the assistant postmasters General, the Solicitor General, the Assistant Attorneys General, the heads of the bureaus of the several departments and the president of the Columbian Institute for the Deaf and Dumb.

At 12. 15 P. M., the Associated Veterans of the war of 1846, the grand Army of the Republic and the members of the Oldest Inhabitants' Association of the District of Columbia.

At 12. 35 P. M., reception of citizens, which will terminate at 2 P. M. Carriages will approach the Executive Mansion by the eastern gate and leave by the western. Pedestrians will approach the Mansion by the western gate and leave by the eastern.

The President will be assisted by Mrs. Cleveland and the ladies of the Cabinet.

An exchange says the earliest teacher's institutes in this country were held in Connecticut in 1839. The first held in this State was in 1851.


## The Oft Told Story

Of the peculiar medicinal merits of Hood's Sarsaparilla is fully confirmed by the voluntary testimony of thousands who have tried it. Peculiar in the combination, proportion, and preparation of its ingredients, peculiar in the extreme care with which it is put up, Hood's Sarsaparilla accomplishes cures where other preparations entirely fail. Peculiar in the unequalled good name it has made at home, which is a "tower of strength abroad," peculiar in the phenomenal sales it has attained,

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**

is the most popular and successful medicine before the public today for purifying the blood, giving strength, creating an appetite.

"I suffered from wakefulness and low spirits, and also had eczema on the back of my head and neck, which was very annoying. I took one bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and I have received so much benefit that I am very grateful, and I am always glad to speak a good word for this medicine." MRS. J. S. SNYDER, Pottsville, Penn.

**Purifies the Blood**

Henry Biggs, Campbell Street, Kansas City, had scrofulous sores all over his body for fifteen years. Hood's Sarsaparilla completely cured him.

Wallace Buck, of North Bloomfield, N. Y., suffered eleven years with a terrible varicose ulcer on his leg, so bad that he had to give up business. He was cured of the ulcer, and also of catarrh, by

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

**100 Doses One Dollar**



## W. H. BROOKE & CO.

Christmas is over. The store shelves and pocket-books are emptier, the homes are prettier and the people happier. The next thing to do is to buy your Diary for 1889. We have some for New Year Presents, beautifully bound and so arranged as to answer the purpose of a diary, cash account and pocket-book. Some others so small that you can put two of them in your vest pocket. It wont take much time to keep such a one. There's no use talking more about them. We can supply you with any kind you wish, large or small, cheap or highpriced.

Every household wants an Almanac. We have the Housekeepers, Farmers, The Comic and the celebrated Lancaster Agricultural Almanac. The're all good ones.

W. H. BROOKE & Co.,
Successors to G. A. Clark.


AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

*Estate of Philip Crawford, deceased.*

The undersigned, an auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county to distribute the funds in the hands of L. B. Rupert, administrator of the estate of Philip Crawford, deceased, as appears on his final account to and among the parties legally entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the town of Bloomsburg on Friday Jan. 4th, 1889 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, when and where all parties interested are requested to present their claims or be forever after debarred from coming in upon the said fund.

WM. CHRISMAN,
Dec 21 Auditor.

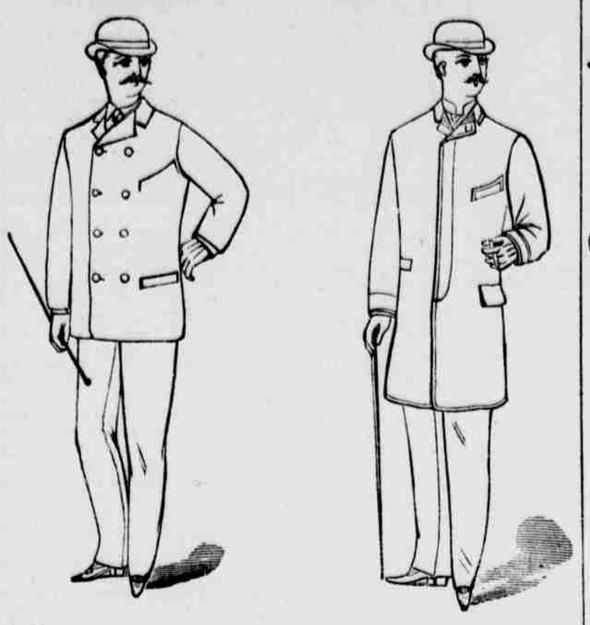
AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

*Estate of Robert Finney, deceased.*

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of the county of Columbia in the state of Pennsylvania, to distribute the balance in the hands of John G. Freeze administrator, *de bonis non cum testamento annexo* in said estate, as appears by his first and final account, to and among the parties entitled thereto, will meet the parties interested at his office in the town of Bloomsburg in said county on Tuesday the 15th day of January A. D. 1889 at 10 o'clock a m, when and where all parties interested are required to present their claims before the auditor, or be debarred from coming in for a share of the fund.

CHARLES G. BARKLEY,
Dec 21 st. Auditor.


# PROCLAMATION ! !
## TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN !
# FOR 60 DAYS



All persons visiting Bloomsburg can buy the

# GREATEST BARGAINS
IN
# CLOTHING
ever offered to
## THE PUBLIC.

**Having a large stock on hand, owing to the extreme mildness ofthe season, we have determined to**

# MARK DOWN
## ALL
# WINTER GOODS,
consisting of

Over-coats for Men,
Over-coats for Youths,
Over-coats for Children.

**CALL AND BE CONVINCED**

THAT IT WILL PAY YOU TO VISIT THE

# Popular Clothing Store
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# I. Maier, Reliable Clothier,

tells you that patronage has been so favorable that we are compelled to add

## MORE AND FINER GOODS

to our stock. We have now the

***Finest Line of Overcoats, Suits for Men, Youths, Boys, and Children,***

that can be shown outside of New York or Philadelphia. We have just received our Holiday Goods, such as

Gold-handle Umbrellas, Fine Silk Suspenders, Finest of Seal skin Caps, Fine Silk and Derby Hats,

## UNDERWEAR, &C. &C.

As said before, our aim is to sell lots of goods at small profits.

RESPECTFULLY YOURS.

I. MAIER.

**LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.**



## J. G. WELLS, JEWELER,

Columbian Building, Bloomsburg, Penn'a

has just received a fine line of Silverware, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Watches, also a complete line of Jewelry, Clocks, &c. Goods purchased of me engraved free of charge.

**Repairing a Specialty.**

Call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere. All goods guaranteed.

J. G. WELLS, Bloomsburg, Pa.



## FOR THE HOLIDAY SEASON.

We have in stock a finer line of musical instruments than has ever been bought in this section, and we are making special inducements to purchasers for the holiday season. We get our instruments direct from the manufactories, and can offer better terms than can be given by any other parties.

THE IVERS & POND PIANOS stand at the head.

ONE HUNDRED OF THESE NOW IN USE at the BOSTON CONSERVATORY of MUSIC.

One of the latest improvements is the NEW SOFT STOP ATTACHMENT which enables one to play without disturbing anyone in the vicinity and with little wear to the instrument.

WE ARE OFFERING BARGAINS ON THESE INSTRUMENTS.

THE GEORGE STECK & CO PIANO, after thirty years of severest test are used, on account of unequalled durability, by 66 colleges and many others in the United States.

THE ESTEY UPRIGHT PIANO, with new repeating action, best in the world for upright pianos, and the first and only perfect repeating action introduced with upright pianos.

THE OPERA PIANO has a reputation of 38 years. A warrantee of five years is given with each instrument It is the best medium priced piano in the market.

Our LINE of ORGANS is very complete, we have THE CELEBRATED ESTEY, THE MILLER, WORCESTER, UNITED STATES, and other makes.

SEWING MACHINES.

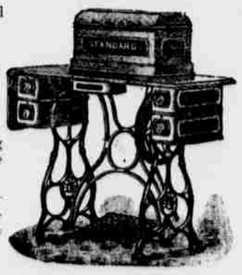
We have the celebrated WHITE, NEW DOMESTIC, NEW HOME, STANDARD ROTARY, ROYAL ST. JOHN, NEW DAVIS, and NEW HOME.

Pianos, Organs and Sewing Machines sold on installment plan.

We have also banjos, guitars, German accordeons, blow accordeons, flutes, fife mouth organs, drums, &c. Five hundred pieces of ten cent sheet music, &c., &c.

Second hand pianos, organs and sewing machines on hand, and received in exchange for new ones.

Agent for Butterick and Domestic paper patterns and fashion books. Sewing machine needles, oils and attachments for all machines always in stock.




J. SALTZER,
General Agent.
Bloomsburg Pa.


AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

*Estate of Edward Crawford, deceased.*

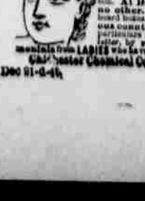
The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county to distribute the funds in the hands of William Christman, administrator, as shown by his first and final account will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on Friday the Eleventh day of January 1889, at ten o'clock a m., at the office of C. W. Miller Esq., in Bloomsburg Pa., when and where all parties interested in said estate must present and prove their claims or be debarred from participating in the distribution of said fund.

A. N. YOST,
Dec 21 Auditor.


ACHING SIDES AND BACK, HIP, KIDNEY and Uterine Pains, Rheumatic, Sciatic, Sharp and Weakening Pains, relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. The first and only instantaneous pain-killing, strengthening plaster. 25 cents; five for $1.00. At druggists, or of POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston.

PIMPLES Pimples, blackheads, chapped and oily skin cured by Cuticura Soap. PIMPLES
Dec 21-d-4t.

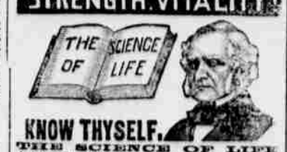
CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH
**PENNYROYAL PILLS**
RED CROSS DIAMOND BRAND.



Original, best, only genuine and reliable pill for sale. Beware of base imitations and worthless substitutes. Ask for Chichester's English Diamond Brand, in red metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. At Druggists, or send 4c. (stamps) for particulars and "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. 10,000 Testimonials from LADIES who have used them. Name Paper. Sold by all Druggists.

Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Sq., Phila., Pa.
Dec 21-d-4t.

THE GLORY OF MAN
STRENGTH. VITALITY




KNOW THYSELF.
THE SCIENCE OF LIFE
A Scientific and Standard Popular Medical Treatise on the Errors of Youth, Premature Decline, Nervous and Physical Debility, Impurities of the Blood

EXHAUSTED VITALITY
UNTOLD MISERIES

Resulting from Folly, Vice, Ignorance, Excesses or Overtaxation. Enervating and unfitting the victim for Work, Business, the Married or Social Relation. Avoid unskilful pretenders. Possess this great work. It contains 300 pages, royal 8vo. Beautiful binding, embossed, full gilt. Price, only $1.00 by mail, post-paid, concealed in plain wrapper. Illustrative Prospectus Free, if you apply now. The distinguished author, Wm. H. Parker, M. D., received the GOLD AND JEWELLED MEDAL from the National Medical Association, for the PRIZE ESSAY on NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY. Dr. Parker and a corps of Assistant Physicians may be consulted, confidentially, by mail or in person, at the office of THE PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass., to whom all orders for books or letters for advice should be directed as above.
6o 21-d-4t.


GET YOUR JOB PRINTING DONE AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE

## MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

| | Wholesale. | Retail. |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat per bushel | | 1.00 |
| Rye " " | 56 | |
| Corn " " | 60 | 70 |
| Oats " " | 32 | 45 |
| Flour " bbl | | 6.80 |
| Butter | 26 | 28 |
| Eggs | 24 | 26 |
| Potatoes | 40 | 60 |
| Hams | 12 | 16 |
| Dried Apples | 03 | 05 |
| Side | 07 | 10 |
| Shoulder | 09 | 12 |
| Chickens | 8 | 10 |
| Geese | | |
| Lard per lb | 11 | 14 |
| Vinegar per gal | 20 | 30 |
| Onions per bushel | 75 | 1 00 |
| Veal skins | 07 | |
| Wool per lb | 35 | |
| Hides | 5 to 7 | |

COAL ON WHARF.

No 6 $2.00; Nos 2 3, & Lump $3.25
No. 5 $3.00 Bituminus $3.25

## SHERIFF SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county and to me directed will be exposed to public sale at Court House, in the town of Bloomsburg on

SATURDAY, December 29th, 1888,

at 2 p.m., the following real estate situate in Beaver township, Columbia county Pa., bounded and described as follows, to-wit: On the south by lands of S P Wolverton, on the west by lands of S P Wolverton and Peter Knight, on the north by lands of widow Steely, now Mrs. Fisher, and on the east by lands of William Boyles, containing thirty-four acres, more or less, whereon are erected a two story plank house and other outbuildings.

Seized taken in execution at the suit of Jacob Longenberger vs. Henry Smoyer, and to be sold as the property of Henry Smoyer.

ZARR, atty. Vend. Ex.

ALSO

All that certain messuage and lot of ground situate in the village of Stillwater, Fishingcreek township, Columbia county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to-wit: On the north by a public road, on the east by lot of John Barber, on the south by lot of Samuel Smith, and on the west by the public road leading from Stillwater to Benton, containing one-half acre more or less, whereon are erected a two story dwelling house, a shoemaker shop, stable and outbuildings.

Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of Frank Wolf.

IKELER & HERRING, Attys. Fi. Fa.

SAMUEL SMITH,
Dec 7 Sheriff.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

*Estate of Alice M. Karns, late of Benton township, deceased.*

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Alice M. Karns, late of the township of Benton, county of Columbia, and state of Pennsylvania, deceased, have been granted to A. C. Karns of Benton township Columbia county Pa., to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payments, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

A. C. KARNS,
Dec 14 6w* Administrator, c. t. a.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

*Estate of Effeemaria Hess, late of Sugarloaf township.*

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Effeemaria Hess, late of the township of Sugarloaf, county of Columbia and state of Pennsylvania deceased, have been granted to Jesse Hess, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payments, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

FRITZ, Atty. JESSE HESS,
Dec 14 6w. Administrator. c. t. a.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

*Estate of J. Brumstetter of Orange twp.*

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of J. Brumstetter, late of the township of Orange, county of Columbia, and state of Pennsylvania, deceased, have been granted to R W Brumstetter of Orangeville, county of Columbia Pa., to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payments, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

R. W. BRUMSTETTER, Admr.
Dec 7 Orangeville.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

*Estate of Samuel Nungesser.*

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Samuel Nungesser, late of the township of Beaver, county of Columbia, and state of Pennsylvania, deceased, have been granted to B W Nungesser of Beaver Valley, county of Columbia Pa., and Wm. Yeager of Hazleton, Luzerne county, Pa., to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payments, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

H. W. NUNGESSER,
WM. E. YEAGER,
Nov 30 Administrators.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

There will be an election of a Board of Directors of the Bloomsburg Banking Company, at their banking house, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1889, at 2 o'clock p. m., to serve for the ensuing year.

H. H. GROTZ,
Dec 14 tf Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE BLOOMSBURG WATER COMPANY.

BLOOMSBURG PA., NOVEMBER 22, 1888.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors of this company have called a special meeting of its stockholders, to be held at my office, the general office of the company, in Bloomsburg, on Saturday, January 26, A. D. 1889, at and between the hours of two (2) and four (4) o'clock P. M., for the purpose of voting for or against an increase of the Capital Stock.

FRANK P. BILLMEYER, Secy.


ELY'S Cream Balm

Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.

TRY THE CURE.

CATARRH

HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each nostril, and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail registered, 60 cts. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York. Dec 21-d-4t

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of pu tren gth and wholesomeness. More economica han ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in compe tto with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans
ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., Wall St., N. Y.

The Columbian

Published every Friday. Subscription price, $1.00 a year.

Entered at the Post Office at Bloomsburg, Pa., as second class matter, March 1, 1888.

BLOOMSBURG, PA

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1888.

CORRECT RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

BLOOMSBURG & SULLIVAN RAILROAD

Taking effect MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1888.

| | SOUTH. | | | | NORTH. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| STATIONS. | Ar. P. M. | Ar. P. M. | Ar. A.M. | Lv. A.M. | Lv. P. M. | Lv. P. M. | Lv. P. M. | |
| Bloomsburg | 6 58 | 1 05 | 8 09 | 8 25 | 2 25 | 6 40 | | |
| Main Street | 6 18 | 12 53 | 7 58 | 8 46 | 2 36 | 6 51 | | |
| Irondale | 6 16 | 12 50 | 7 56 | 8 48 | 2 42 | 6 54 | | |
| Paper Mill | 6 08 | 12 40 | 7 48 | 8 56 | 2 52 | 7 04 | | |
| Lightstreet | 6 05 | 12 35 | 7 43 | 9 00 | 2 57 | 7 08 | | |
| Orangeville | 5 57 | 12 20 | 7 25 | 9 10 | 3 20 | 7 16 | | |
| Forks | 5 45 | 12 00 | 7 20 | 9 25 | 3 36 | 7 31 | | |
| Tubbs | 5 42 | 11 53 | 7 15 | 9 30 | 3 42 | 7 36 | | |
| Stillwater | 5 37 | 11 48 | 7 10 | 9 35 | 3 50 | 7 43 | | |
| Benton | 5 28 | 11 30 | 7 00 | 9 47 | 4 15 | 7 52 | | |
| Edson | 5 23 | 11 20 | 6 55 | 9 51 | 4 20 | 7 56 | | |
| Coles Creek | 5 20 | 11 15 | 6 52 | 9 56 | 4 24 | 8 00 | | |
| Sugarloaf | 5 15 | 11 10 | 6 48 | 10 00 | 4 28 | 8 05 | | |
| Laubachs | 5 12 | 11 05 | 6 45 | 10 04 | 4 33 | 8 10 | | |
| Central | 5 06 | 10 57 | 6 38 | 10 12 | 4 40 | 8 15 | | |
| Echo Park | 5 08 | 10 52 | 6 28 | 10 15 | 4 43 | 8 19 | | |
| Jamison City | 5 00 | 10 45 | 6 39 | 10 20 | 4 50 | 8 25 | | |
| | Lv. P. M. | Lv. A. M. | Lv. A. M. | Ar. A. M. | Ar. P. M. | Ar. P. M. | | |

Trains on the P. & R. R. R. leave Rupert as follows:

| SOUTH. | SOUTH. |
|---|---|
| 7:22 a. m. | 11:04 a. m. |
| 3:42 p. m. | 6:20 p. m. |

—o—

Trains on the D. L. & W. R. R. leave Bloomsburg as follows:

| SOUTH. | SOUTH. |
|---|---|
| 7:12 a. m. | 8:32 a. m. |
| 12:06 p. m. | 4:18 p. m. |
| 2:24 p. m. | 8:47 p. m. |
| 6:36 p. m. | |

—o—

Trains on the N. & W. B. Railway pass Bloom Ferry as follows:

| NORTH. | SOUTH. |
|---|---|
| 10:46 a. m. | 11:55 a. m. |
| 6:26 p. m. | 4:30 p. m. |
| SUNDAY. | |
| NORTH. | SOUTH. |
| 10:16 a m | 6:39 p m |

### Personal.

Miss Mildred Knorr of Vassar College is at home on a holiday visit.

H Howard Bidleman is spending the holidays at home.

H. H. Rutter, editor of the Hughesville *Mail*, spent Christmas with relatives here.

James A. Staver is visiting his cousin J. M. Staver.

Harry Chamberlain of Bethlehem is spending a few days with his mother.

Miss Hilborne of Philadelphia is visiting at Mr. I. S. Kuhn's.

Joe Lowenburg is at home for the holidays.

Dr. Ed Jacoby and family of Columbus, Ohio, are visiting their relatives here.

Mr. and Mrs. Worthington of Roanoke, Virginia, are visiting at Dr. Willits'.

Mr. and Mrs C. Unangst of New York are spending the holidays in town.

Edward F. Smith has returned from Bellevue Medical College, New York, for a few days visit.

Albert Marr is spending a few days at home. He is now employed in New York City.

Miss Ella Fox, who is taking a course in vocal culture in Philadelphia is at home for a short visit.

W. A. Snyder, a graduate of the COLUMBIAN office, now employed in Wilkes-barre, was in town Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Drinker of Scranton took their Christmas dinner at Irondale with Mr. E. R. Drinker and family.

Miss Edith Reber who is attending school at Lewisburg is at home for the holidays.

Mrs. Benj. Kistler and her son Freas are visiting relatives and friends this week in Montandon and Milton.

Mr. and Mrs. George Ringler of Philadelphia are spending the holidays with relatives here.

D. L. Brown succeeded in drawing the gold watch chanced off at J. G. Wells' jewelry store, as well as the handsome album at Mercer's.

Matthew McReynolds, Frank Ikeler, Fred Ikeler, and John Herring are at home from Lafayette College for the Christmas vacation.

Richard Patterson now of Alden, Luzerne Co., a former student at the Normal School, has been visiting friends here this week.

Mr. Conner an agent of the P. & R. road has been in town the last week, endeavoring to secure the right of way for a connecting track with the D. & S. from Rupert.

Frank H. Sloan came up from Prince Fredericktown, Md., on Saturday to spend Christmas. Capt. J. B. Bunting of the same place, editor of the *Journal*, came up with him as his guest.

Edward F. Ringler came home last week Thursday to spend Christmas with his parents. He is living at Woodville, Ohio, where he is engaged in railroading. This is his first visit here in four years.

B. I. Price, son-in-law of Samuel Neyhard, is the manager of the Denver Optical Company, at Denver, Col. He went from here a couple of years ago, after having established a reputation as a skillful optician.

Don't forget the matinee at the Opera House Friday at 3 o'clock.

Peruse I. Maier, the Clothier's, new advertisement, and learn what he has to say.

For table board go to the new dining rooms corner Main and Centre Sts.

A good house and stable to rent on Main street. Apply to J. R. Evans. tf.

White, Conner & Sloan, Orangeville Pa., offer for sale a full line of bob sleds, hand and power corn shellers, also the celebrated Lion fodder cutter and crusher. [tf

Frank and Katherine Howe, and the Gaiety Theatre Company presented "Our Railroad Men" on Monday, and Bartley Campbell's celebrated play "My Partner," on Tuesday evening at the Opera House. Mr. Howe is a good comedian and Miss Howe was excellent in the entirely different characters she assumed in the two plays. The support was good and two very satisfactory performances were given.

Miss Annie Miller's management of the music of the institute was admirable, and added greatly to the pleasure of the sessions. Her beautiful singing delighted all hearers.

The Knights of the Golden Eagle Thanksgiving supper netted them about $151. The members of the order desire to return thanks to the ladies who so kindly assisted them in making the supper a success.

If you want to see genuine "horse sense" illustrated to perfection, you must see the trained horses which are among the principal attractions in the Little People's entertainment, at the Opera House, Friday afternoon and evening. Don't fail to be there.

Twenty-five cents a day purchases a $3,000 policy in The Travelers, of Hartford, which is payable in event of death by accident, with $15 weekly indemnity for wholly disabling injury. J. H. Maize, agent, second floor COLUMBIAN building Bloomsburg. tf.

WANTED. A resident salesman for Columbia and Luzerne Counties. A man with experience preferred.

FRANCIS JORDAN & SONS,
Wholesale Grocers, 209 North 3rd Street,
Dec. 14 8t. Philadelphia.

Ten fonts of new job type have recently been added to our office. We have nearly two hundred varieties and can do any kind of printing that can be done with type and press. During the past year we have done nearly one thousand jobs of printing, and the number increases each year.

Those of our subscribers who reside outside of this county, who have responded to our request will please accept our thanks. Those who have not responded will bear in mind that our terms are strictly in advance, and that all papers going outside the county will be stopped unless paid up.

Persons contemplating having sales in the spring should fix upon a date, and then notify us so that no one else in the same locality will fix upon the same date. We will publish a calendar of sales about February 1. By the way the COLUMBIAN office is the place to get your sale bills printed, and if you want a good auctioneer, John S. Williams should be secured.

List of letters remaining in the Post Office at Bloomsburg for week ending Dec. 25, 1888.

Miss Katie Horn, R. H. Gahan, Fanute M. Richie.

CARDS.

Mr. L. Lyon.

Persons calling for these letters will please say "advertised."

GEORGE A. CLARK, P. M.

Andrew Madison, a former resident of this town, and for some years book-keeper for McKelvy, Neal & Co., was found dead in bed at the Porter House, Williamsport, last Friday morning. He resided in Moreland township, and was one of the Lycoming county auditors. A coroner's jury found that he died from the inhalation of illuminating gas, as the jets were found turned on. He retired the night before at 11 o'clock and was discovered next morning dead on the bed and partly dressed.

Peck & Fursman's Mrs. Gen. Tom Thumb Company and Prof. Hurlbert's Hippocynagon, will appear at the Opera House Friday, both afternoon and evening. The matinee will take place at 3 o'clock. With the troupe are the Countess Magri, late Mrs. Gen. Tom Thumb, Count Primo Magri, and Baron Ernest Magri, together with Prof. D. P. Hurlbert's school of trained horses and performing dogs, the whole making a wonderful and unique entertainment. Don't miss it.

The county institutes as conducted by Superintendent Grimes have become more and more instructive and entertaining year by year, until they stand second to none in this section. The care and judgment exercised by him in the selection of instructors and the engagement of lecturers have made the institute a decided success. The teachers of the county and the people in this community are indebted to him for giving them an admirable lecture course, and their appreciation is fully shown by the very large attendance at the Opera House for four nights last week.

The second annual meeting of the Farmers' Institute will be held in the Opera House, Millville Pa., on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, January 9, 10 and 11, 1889. The Institute will be opened at 1:30 Wednesday afternoon with an address by Frances M. Eves, of Millville. Essays and addresses will be given at each session, following which any one present may ask any proper questions referring to the subject under discussion. Any information upon the Institute may be had by addressing Chandice Eves, Millville Pa. A cordial invitation is extended to all to come and participate in the exercises.

### Sudden Death.

The community was startled Christmas morning by the announcement that Mr. John C Jones had been found dead in his bed. Mr. Jones for some little time past complained of a slight trouble near the heart, but had no thought of anything serious. The day previous he butchered two large hogs, each of them dressing about 300 pounds. He did a hard day's work but did not complain, except in the evening when he said he felt a little tired. After dark he prepared a block for holding a Christmas tree for his grand children, and after taking it to Mr. G. A. Herring's, his son-in-law's home, he returned home, and when about ready to retire said he would get up early in the morning and go up and see what his grandchildren had in their stockings. He slept alone and in the morning his eldest daughter Sarah, awakening first, went down stairs quietly, thinking perhaps her father was tired and she would not awaken him. When breakfast was ready her father was called, but as he did not answer, his room was entered and he was found cold in death. It was then about eight o'clock. A physician was summoned and everything done to restore him, but to no avail. His heart evidently ceased to beat in the midst of his slumber, as he was found wrapped in the clothing just as he retired, and with a smile on his face. Death may have occurred soon after midnight. Twice has this family had a sad Christmas; seven years ago they anxiously watched their daughter Laura during Christmas day while she tossed with typhoid fever, and in the early morning death claimed her. Mr. Jones was about 61 years of age, and leaves a loving wife, two daughters and two sons to mourn his loss. Five brothers, Evan, Eli, Thomas, Peter and Frank survive him. Funeral services will be held at the house Friday morning at 10 o'clock. Interment in Rosemont cemetery.

### To All Who Are Concerned.

We hereby state we did not discharge Elmer Mears from our employ on account of dishonesty, and that whatever may have been said by us was not intended to reflect upon his reputation in any respect.

WM. M. WEAVER,
H. A. PORTER.

Witness present, J. H. Maize.
Bloomsburg Pa., Nov. 19, 1888. 2t.

Fine Cabinets in vignette or scroll.
tf M'Killip Bros.

### A Trio of Little People.

An appreciative audience assembled last evening at the opera house to see Mrs. Gen. Tom Thumb, Baron and Count Magri in their delightful comedy of "Two Strings to Her Bow, or Which Shall Win Her." These little folks are certainly very wonderful people, and presented to the audience a very beautiful sketch introducing their various musical specialties, together with the pantomime entitled, "The Poet in Distress." Professor Hurlburt's troupe of trained horses are beauties, and justly is he entitled to the high encomiums that have been bestowed upon him by the press in the different cities where they have exhibited. The dogs come last—not least—and are wonderful leapers, three leaping over seven horses. The entertainment is repeated at a matinee to-day at 2.30 and this evening at 8. The entertainment is of the highest order and has to be seen to be. —*Harrisburg Patriot.*

The above attraction will be at the Opera House Friday afternoon and evening, Dec 28.

"It's only a question of time," and a short time, too, as to when your rheumatism will yield to Hood's Sarsaparilla. Try it.

### East Benton.

December 18, 1888.

A sad accident is reported to the effect that last week a son of John Coles was seriously wounded by the discharge of a gun which fell from its usual hanging place.

Mr. Thomas Ash of Benton and Miss Sarah Anna Beishline of Huntington, Luz Co., were united in the bonds of holy wedlock by Rev. A. Houtz last Tuesday a week.

Several strangers have arrived in our locality in a state of helpless destitution, but prompt arrangements were made for their comfort happiness and domestication and it would not be surprising to hear one of them call Olly papa before many years.

It has the appearance of an open Winter, but the best is, to prepare for a hard one. At all events there will be winter enough for all of us.

"Railroads go where they please when they can; but Mr. Asbury's railroad egg has not hatched worth a cent thus far. If it should even break the shell, it then might yet go with the "gapes." Best never to count the chicks before they are hatched.

We understand that Charley Moore of Van Camp has taken charge of the Cambra Academy, C. C. Hughes having accepted a call from Philadelphia. The community should never allow this school enterprise to be abandoned.

### Consumption Surely Cured.

TO THE EDITOR—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post office address. Respectfully, T. A. SLOCUM M. C., 181 Pearl St., New York. [sept-21-1y

### Some Large Hogs.

Thomas Boucher of Wapwallopen, Luz Co., killed three hogs last Thursday morning at the age of fifteen months, which dressed as follows: 610 lbs, 582 lbs, and 537 lbs. They were bought of Mr. A. B Croop about one year ago, and were of the Chester White breed.

Not every woman, who arrives at middle age, retains the color and beauty of her hair, but every woman may do so by the occasional application of Ayer's Hair Vigor. It prevents baldness, removes dandruff, and cures all scalp diseases.

### A Convenient Calendar and Stand

The most convenient, valuable, and novel business, table, or desk calendar for 1889, is the Columbia Bicycle Calendar and Stand issued by the Pope Mfg. Co., of Boston, Mass. The calendar proper is in the form of a pad containing 365 leaves, one for each day in the year, to be torn off daily. The leaves are 5½ x 2½ inches, a portion of each is left blank for memoranda, and as the leaves are not pasted, but sewed at the ends, any entire leaf, as well as the memorandum blank, can be exposed whenever desired. The pad rests upon portable stand, which takes up very little room, and when placed upon the desk or writing table, the entire surface of the date leaf is brought directly, and left constantly, before the eye, furnishing date and memoranda, impossible to be overlooked. The upper portion of the stand is made of pressed pulp, with the word "Columbia" in raised letters at the top, the whole being handsomely gilded, and practically indestructible. Besides the month, the days of the month and week, the number of the days of the year passed and to come, are specified; and upon each slip appear quotations pertaining to cycling from leading publications and prominent writers on both sides of the ocean Although this is the fourth year of the Columbia Calendar, the quotations are fresh and new, and mention the notable events in cycling, opinions of medical authorities and of clergymen and other professional gentlemen, the rights of cyclers upon the road, cycling statistics, records the benefit of tricycling to ladies, advice about costumes, interesting to the cycler in particular, and to the public in general A departure is made this year in that a portion of the quotations pertain to typewriting and stenography, with occasional reference to the new Becker type-writer made by the Pope Mfg. Co. The information contained on the calendar would, if placed in book type, make a fair sized volume.

Many an otherwise handsome face is disfigured with pimples and blotches, caused by a humor in the blood, which may be thoroughly eradicated by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It is the safest blood medicine in the market, being entirely free from arsenic or any deleterious drug.

### The Harrisburg Patriot.

ALL THE NEWS FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

THE HARRISBURG DAILY PATRIOT, containing full Associated Press news and attractive special matter, will be sent by mail to any address at the following rates; $5.00 per year; $2.50 for six months; $1.25 for three months; or 45 cents per month, cash with the order.

THE HARRISBURG WEEKLY PATRIOT, a large double sheet, with latest news to date of publication, literary, agricultural, scientific and miscellaneous reading, will be sent by mail to any subscriber at the rate of $1.00 per annum, cash with the order.

Stamping of all kinds done to order New York's latest styles of pattern used Rock Street, 2nd door below Market St., Bloomsburg. tf.

Initial crayons in gold frames only $10.
tf M'Killip Bros.

## A BOY'S TERRIBLE CRIME.

### He Beat His Mother and Sister to Death with a Club.

MUSCOGEE, I. T., Dec. 26.—A terrible double murder occurred on the Rogers farm, five miles west of here. A widow named Sarah Johnson and her family of four children occupied the farm. The eldest of the children was a desperate boy named Charley. The others were a girl of 12, a boy of 10 and a baby of 3 years. The 10-year-old boy visited a neighbor, and when he returned home he found his 10-year old sister lying dead on the steps. Terrified at the sight he hastened to a neighbor's house and gave the news. A crowd was quickly assembled, and hastening to the widow's a heartrending scene met their gaze. Not more than twenty steps from the door lay the widowed mother, her head beaten into a jelly. By her side lay an oak club covered with blood, with which the terrible crime had been committed. Near the door step, on the opposite side of the cabin, was found the mangled remains of the 12-year-old daughter. The 3-year-old baby was still in the house alive. The eldest son has not been seen since the crime, and he was known to have had frequent quarrels with his mother. It is supposed that he was the perpetrator of the horrible crime, or at least an accomplice to it.

## MURDERED ON DECK.

### A Schooner's Mate Stabbed and Thrown Overboard by a Deckhand.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 26.—John Martin, the white mate of the oyster schooner Annie Carl, of Fair Haven, Conn., was murdered last night by Andrew Grimes (colored), of Norfolk, aboard the schooner, which is lying at anchor in the inlet. The mate had gone below to wake up Grimes, who had been drinking during the day and neglecting duty. They had a few hot words, and the mate went on deck again.

Grimes stealthily followed him and plunged a four inch knife into his shoulder, and then stabbed him in the breast and neck. The captain of the schooner, Albert E. Newton, was ashore. When he returned he found Grimes covered up in bed and feigning sleep. He was handcuffed and taken on deck, when it was found that he had thrown the body overboard. Grimes was taken to the city hall, where he had a hearing. He declined to make any statement other than that the mate and he had a row.

## KEYSTONE LABOR NOTES.

### Notes of Various Labor Organizations and Manufacturing Industries—T. B. Barry's New Order—K. of L. Losses.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26.—At the headquarters of the Knights of Labor it was reported that assembly No. 581, of Reading, composed of blacksmiths in the Reading shops, had disbanded. It formerly had a membership of 400, but had dwindled to twenty-seven.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 26.—The three local assemblies of coopers in the two cities are on the verge of withdrawing from the Knights of Labor. They comprise some 500 members, and their action will be a serious blow to District Assembly No. 3. The scheme on foot at the present time is to form a national union of coopers, to be connected with the Federation of Labor. The Pittsburg coopers are all against Powderly. They are with George Schilling, of Chicago, and are in favor of any move that he may suggest.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26.—It is authoritatively stated in labor circles that Thomas B. Barry will visit this city in a few days, and will take final steps towards the formation of his new Brotherhood of United Labor. Philadelphia will probably be the headquarters of the new order, owing to the many dissatisfied Knights, principally railroad men, who live here, and because of its proximity to the coal regions. Barry's organization will be largely officered by former Knights of Labor.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26.—Iron manufacturers in this city say that the manufacture of iron is now almost without a profit, and that some works will certainly have to shut down if the price of their necessaries go any higher. During 1887 the price of coke was $2 per ton, but at that time the iron mills were active, and the demand was exceedingly large. When operations became dull, the price was reduced to $1, subsequently being raised to $1.25. The manufacturers add that there is nothing to justify a further rise.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26.—Beginning early in January, the Adelaide Silk mill, of Allentown, will have in operation 400 broad silk looms, 200 ribbon looms and 100 braiding machines. It will then be the largest silk weaving mill in this country.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 26.—National Trade District Assembly No. 143, Knights of Labor, is composed of 2,300 green bottle blowers. A movement is now on foot to bring into it the Green League of New Jersey, which numbers about 2,000 members. This league has never been recognized by any labor organization, and has recently been refused admission into the flint-glass workers' union. At present the bottle-blowers are divided into four organizations, the green glass blowers, the prescription bottle blowers, the bottlemen in the "Flints," and the Green league of New Jersey. They are continually cutting under each other. The "Flints" are the strongest, numbering some 6,000 men. The prescription blowers number about 2,000. Influences are now at work to consolidate these organizations.

## A HUSBAND'S AWFUL REVENGE.

### He Shot and Beat to Death His Wife's Assailant in a Shocking Manner.

CONNERSVILLE, Ind., Dec. 26.—Two or three weeks ago a young fellow named Hawkins, of slender build and genteel manners and dress, came into the neighborhood of Brownsville and obtained board and lodging with Milton Bainbridge. Hawkins came to the house drunk and began to abuse Mrs. Bainbridge, finally striking her and knocking her down. Her sister then ran out and called in the husband, who seized a shotgun, and at once opened fire upon his wife's assailant. The first load riddled Hawkins' arm, whereupon he turned and ran out of doors. The husband seems to have become frenzied. He followed Hawkins, and at the corner of the house emptied another load into his back. The victim fell dying upon his hands and knees, and Bainbridge, with the ferocity of a maniac, jumped on his prostrate form, and with the gun clubbed and beat his head out of all resemblance to humanity. Worse than this, the mangled corpse was left lying where it fell for forty-eight hours, and the neighbors who got wind of the affair had to chop it loose from the frozen ground.

### A Brakeman Killed.

CORRY, Pa., Dec. 26.—Elmer Muncie, a freight brakeman on the Philadelphia and Erie railroad, was killed here while coupling the engine to his train. Muncie was 37 years of age and lived in Erie. He leaves a widow.

### A Toy Cannon's Deadly Work.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 26.—Seven young boys were badly burned while firing a toy cannon here. All had their clothing burned off and their faces badly scarred. One had the flesh torn from his hands.

### Horse-pox in Pennsylvania.

CANONSBURG, Pa., Dec. 26.—The following White Cap notice was found posted at the entrance to the postoffice:

To William Enlow:

You are hereby notified to leave the town and community on or before New Year's day, or you will be dealt with according to the methods of the Canonsburg division of the White Caps.

The notice caused great surprise, as it was not known that there was an organization of the kind in this section. Mr. Enlow will disregard the notice.

### What Hayti's Indiscretion Cost.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Dec. 26.—The Haytien Republic was released on Thursday by the Haytien authorities to the American fleet in command of Rear Admiral Luce. The indemnity for the owners of the vessel amounted to $200,000, and that for the ship's crew was $150,000. No shots were fired during the release of the Haytien Republic. All has been quiet since the surrender of the American vessel.

### Murder Results from a Quarrel.

GREENSBURG, Pa., Dec. 26.—George Fori and George Kunc, both Hungarians, quarreled at Mammoth about the division of some meat. Suddenly Kunc drew a long bladed knife and plunged it into Fori's breast. The latter bled to death in a few minutes. Kunc made his escape.

### Hanged Himself.

JERSEY CITY, Dec. 26.—Adam Bubb, aged 75 years, a German saloon keeper at No. 349 Palisade avenue, hanged himself in his bedroom. Business troubles led to the suicide.

### Sunk in Three Minutes.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Dec. 26.—The passenger and freight steamer Silver Star, of Bar Harbor, was sunk at 2 o'clock near Whale's Back light, having struck a sunken wreck, which stayed in a hole amidships. Capt. W. H. Parker and the crew of eight men escaped in boats, but lost everything except what clothing they had on. The vessel sank in three minutes. She had been refitted at Boston and carried no passengers. She was valued at $11,000.

## DEATH IN THE FLAMES.

### An Awful Christmas Morning on the Mississippi.

### A VESSEL BURNED LIKE TINDER.

### The John H. Hanna, Cotton Laden, Destroyed in a Few Minutes—Thrilling Scenes and Acts of Bravery—Terrible Death of the Captain and a Pilot.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 26.—The steamer John H. Hanna, loaded with cotton, from Onachita, burned at Plaquemine, nine-five miles north of here, yesterday morning. The boat and cargo are a total loss. The number of persons who perished is estimated at thirty, and the loss of life may be much greater, as the boat had nearly 100 persons on board, and only about a dozen so far have been accounted for.

At the time the fire was discovered the crew were at their posts. Capt. Jolles was at the wheel, and in the pilot house with him was Bob Smith, a famous Mississippi river pilot, who was one of the men on the Robert E. Lee when she burned to the water's edge some years ago. Second Engineer Merriman was in the room on duty, and Capt. J. S. Holmes, one of the finest steamboat men on the river, was in command of the steamer.

The boat left Monroe Sunday morning well laden with cotton. She picked up freight all along, and when she got out of the Ouachita and into the Mississippi she had over 2,300 bales of cotton.

It was just before Christmas day was being ushered in when the fine steamer caught fire. She had reached a point a short distance above the town when a negro roustabout near the boilers ran aft and cried out that the boat was all afire. John Cullen, a stoker, was near the place at the time, and seeing the flames bursting forth from big tiers of cotton near the boiler, ran hastily to the engine room and gave the alarm. Immediately Engineer Merriman took in the situation, and at once sounded the alarm by blowing the steam whistle and ringing the bells. In an instant the flames shot through the cabin and over the sides of the cotton, wrapping the entire boat in fire.

Top Clerk Powell was up stairs at the time, and when he saw the flames he heroically ran through the smoke filled cabin and tried to arouse the sleeping passengers. He kicked at the doors of the staterooms, and in a short while everybody was awake.

Then there was confusion worse confounded, and the frantic persons on the boat ran to the different exits to make their escape, but the boat was piled high with cotton and the passageways were filled with blinding smoke. Many dropped before they were able to get to the forward part of the boat, and were dead when the steamer went down.

As soon as the fire was discovered Engineer Merriman set the steam pumps working and tried to battle with the flames, but the fire swept through the boat like a blaze on the prairie, and the engine room was soon in flames. Then, to add further to the consternation, the steam pipe burst and filled the place with scalding steam. Merriman was forced to abandon his post, and he, the stokers and others ran to the sides and climbed through the pitman, in order to save their lives.

When the smoke and flames began to shoot over the sides of the boat Capt. Jolles swung the wheel around and headed her for the shore. A full head of steam was on at the time and the boat was soon run into the bank. Before she did, however, she was doomed, and there was scarcely a bit of timber that was not furiously burning. When the Hanna struck the bank she bounded away again and swung around, drifting down as she burned. Then Capt. Jolles jumped out over the cotton, and, springing into the river, swam ashore. Floating cotton, charred timber and other debris filled the river, and many people were struggling desperately in the water for their lives. Some of them were able to swim ashore, but nearly all were badly burned or so exhausted that they struggled but a few moments and sank to rise no more.

As the burning boat struck the bank of the river the crew and passengers who had been able to reach the forward end of the boat sprang ashore, some of them with scorched faces and bruised limbs, and many of them with scarcely any covering. Among those who managed to get off were Capt. Holmes and Bob Smith, the unfortunate pilot of the ill fated Lee, who was a passenger on his way down to this city. Both men were burned nigh unto death. When the captain jumped ashore he was horribly burned, and in his frantic desire to be relieved of the pain he was suffering he buried his face and hands in the soft mud, and begged most piteously for some one to help him. Smith was just behind, and lay down beside the dying captain. Nothing could be done for the suffering men, and the two died together on the river bank.

The death of John Crofton was a sad one. He was in the upper part of the boat struggling to get near the front end. The flames were twisting and sweeping all about him, and soon enveloped him. He tried to reach the bow, but he dropped and burned to death before the eyes of persons who were not able to render him any assistance.

When the discovery was made that the Hanna was burning the entire population of the town of Plaquemine flocked to the river bank and watched the vessel burn. The struggling unfortunates who reached the shore were taken care of, and doctors and others came to their assistance and tried to alleviate their sufferings.

The following are known to have perished: Captain J. S. Holmes, in command, burned to death; First Clerk Samuel R. Powell, drowned; Robert S. Smith, the old pilot of the J. M. White; Mike O'Neil, Joe Crane, Monroe Deck, Jack Duff, Jim Watson, John Crafton; twenty deck hands.

The engineers and pilots were all saved.

No reliable estimate as to how many people were lost can be obtained. One of the deck hands who escaped says that they had a crew of nearly 100, and only about a dozen can be found.

None of the men could say what was the origin of the fire. The general impression is, however, that some careless smoker threw a cigarette among the cotton and thereby caused the disaster.

J. W. Hanley, chief engineer of the boat, arrived in this city with the rest of the crew. He said the fire started in the cotton just aft of the boilers a little before 12 o'clock. Hanley continued: "I think that of the crew of the Hanna and that of the Josie W., who were passengers, the loss of life is from twenty to twenty-five. The boat, when burning, was lying at the bank of Plaquemine, and the people of that town treated us with great kindness, and furnished us liberally with food and clothing. Among the lost was a negro child. Her mother and two colored women were on the boat and were saved."

## STILL ANOTHER STEAMER FIRE.

### Burned to the Water's Edge—Six Lives Lost in Puget Sound.

SEATTLE, W. T., Dec. 26.—The steamer Leif Erickson was burned to the water's edge off Alkalia point, five miles west of this city. Six lives were lost, perhaps seven.

The Erickson was a propeller, twenty-four tons burden, and plied between Seattle and Sidney, Mason county, and was en route to Sidney when the accident occurred. The fire broke out in the pilot house. It is believe to have been caused by the explosion of a lamp.

There were thirty-three persons aboard. The fire spread instantly throughout the interior cabin. Capt. John Niube, the owner of the boat, was in command. He left the wheel house for the purpose of launching the life raft, but found passengers trying to put the raft overboard. In the struggle to rescue the raft from the passengers Capt. Niube fell overboard with it.

Meantime the passengers, putting on life preservers and seizing firewood or anything else that would float, jumped overboard. Capt. Niube saw his niece, Miss Annie Tolliver, daughter of Mrs. Bertha Tollner of Sidney, struggling in the water about 150 feet from him. He did his utmost to push the raft towards her, but she drowned less than 100 feet away from him.

The steamer Skagit Chief, en route to Tacoma, came to the rescue and saved seven persons. The steamer Mountaineer saw the burning vessel four miles away, and headed straight for her. Half a mile from the Erickson the Mountaineer found people struggling in the water. Small boats were lowered, and nineteen persons were saved. An unknown man was taken from the water and died in a few minutes. He said just before he died that his wife was lost from the steamer.

The list of the lost is as follows:

Miss Annie Tollner, of Sidney; J. H. Nerous, of the Nerseus Brickyard Company, Sidney; Jack Simmons, a half-breed fisherman; T. Smith, of Smith, Taylor & Co., Colby; a man and wife, whose names are unknown.

### Christmas Suicides.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—William Weissman, a butcher, who has been unable to obtain work for some time, shot himself and will die. William H. Reagan, a salesman, tried to commit suicide at the Astor Place hotel by turning on the gas. No cause is assigned.

## A SAD CHRISTMAS STORY.

### Being a Strong Commentary on the Alleged Public Charities in New York—Shivering and Starving in the Midst of Plenty.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—Early on Christmas morning Mrs. Annie Kelly, 22 years old, walked into the Church street police station and handed her babe, born a month ago, to the officer in charge, saying calmly: "It is dead."

The baby had died of exposure to cold in the doorway of a Washington street tenement house, where the parents had crept for shelter, having no home. The mother had wrapped her shawl—the only covering she had—around the child, but it grew colder and colder, and died in her arms.

The father, Joseph Kelly, when the police said they would care for the mother and send the dead babe to the morgue, walked away to renew his search for employment.

Mrs. Kelly, when her strength was somewhat restored by the food and attentions given her by the matron, told her story. She was married in Dublin eight months ago, her husband having a little work in Guinness' brewery. He thought he could do better here, and they came here six months ago. He could get no work, though sober and steady, and in the whole six months had succeeded in obtaining only two days' work along shore. They were soon penniless. Mrs. Kelly finally found work in a cheap lodging house, but while scrubbing stairs one day she fell and received injuries which caused the premature birth of her child while she was in Bellevue hospital. The fact that she had a baby to care for prevented her getting work thereafter.

All the clothing the couple could part with went to the pawnbrokers. Finally this source of food was exhausted, and they could no longer pay fifteen cents for a night's lodging. They did not apply for lodging at the police station, for the rules do not allow the admission of children. They drifted along the streets until exhausted, and at last took refuge in the miserable hallways. Cold, and weak from hunger and fatigue, they heard the chimes of Trinity peal out the glad advent of merry Christmas, and watched the child die.

Mrs. Kelly is a good looking and intelligent woman. She says she applied to Father Kelly, of the Mission of the Holy Rosary, for assistance before the baby was born. He could do nothing, and said he could not understand why people should bring children into the world when they were unable to take care of them. She applied to the commissioners of emigration after the child was born, but they could not find employment for a nursing mother. She also applied in vain to the Sisters of Charity, in Barclay street, and to the Trinity mission, in Fulton street. She had never begged before. Her father, Michael Doyle, was a well to do horse dealer in Dublin, and he took good care of her and gave her an education. It was not her husband's fault that they had had misfortune. They had tried to get work, and there was none—that was all.

## THE POOR REMEMBERED.

### Fifteen Thousand Waifs Richly Entertained at St. Louis.

ST LOUIS, Dec. 26.—Fifteen thousand poor children gathered in music hall at the Exposition building to see the gigantic Christmas tree and accompanying entertainments provided by a popular fund amounting to $10,000, raised by the Post-Dispatch through contributions from 50,000 of its readers. The management of the entertainment was entrusted to a committee of the most prominent citizens of St Louis. The choirs of some of the most fashionable churches sang the Christmas carols, while welcome songs to Santa Claus were given by select choirs from the kindergarten of St. Louis public schools. A gymnastic performance was given by the members of the Missouri gymnasium.

Every child was given a present of toys, candy, fruit, etc., while the bulk of the fund of over $10,000 was reserved for the distribution of more substantial presents among the worthy poor during the holiday week. It was one of the most picturesque and effective charities ever undertaken in this city.

### Public Indignation Finds Vent.

HUNTINGDON, Pa., Dec. 26.—Intense feeling prevails in this county against the board of poor directors, who at a recent meeting for the election of steward displaced Jackson Lambertson, against the express wishes of nine-tenths of the citizens in the county. So intense is this public indignation that the offending poor directors have been hanged in effigy in the almshouse yard, and open threats of violence have forced them to keep in the strictest retirement since they ignored the will of their constituents

## FRESH EUROPEAN TOPICS.

### Future Government of Scotland—A Famous Historic House.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—The Marquis of Lothian, secretary and keeper of the Scotch privy seal; Mr. Charles T. Ritchie, president of the local government board; Mr. Balfour, chief secretary for Ireland; Lord Balfour, of Burleigh, and Mr. J. H. A. Macdonald, lord advocate of Scotland, have been appointed a government committee to sit during the parliamentary recess for the purpose of hearing the testimony of government officials with regard to the present and possible future government of Scotland. The aim of this committee will be to draft a bill based on the testimony taken formulating a scheme for local government in Scotland, which will be presented to the house of commons in the early part of the next session of that body.

York house, Twickenham, the residence of Sir Grant Duff, in which Mr. Lawrence Oliphant, the celebrated writer, died, is the historical home of the famous Lord Clarendon, grandfather of Queen Anne, the last sovereign of the house of Stuart. In this house Queen Anne was born, and it became the residence of the Comte de Paris after the latter's return from America, where he served in the army during the war of the rebellion. He sold the seat to Sir Grant Duff in 1877. Mr. Oliphant will be buried at Twickenham at noon on Thursday next.

It is asserted that the position of British minister to Washington, made vacant by the dismissal of Lord Sackville, has been offered to Mr. Joseph Chamberlain and refused by that gentleman. It is understood that Mr. Chamberlain intends living in high state next summer at his house at Prince's gate, which, it is expected, will become a Mecca for wealthy Americans.

The alliance of the Orleanists and Opportunists in France is greatly to the advantage of Gen. Boulanger, whose political star is still rapidly ascending

### SALES.

FOR SALE.—A desirable and commodious residence on Main street, supplied with water, gas and steam. Apply to
jan20tf. L. N. MOYER.

FOR SALE.—Three good store properties, ten dwelling houses, six farms and a grist mill and saw mill by M. P. Lutz, Insurance and Real Estate Agent, Bloomsburg, Pa.

DEC. 29. James Kocher will sell horses, cows, pigs, chickens, grain, furniture, and a great quantity of other personal property in Centre township at his premises at 9 a. m. See bills.

SATURDAY, DEC. 29.—A. B. Croop, Administrator of the estate of Jno. Gruver, will sell personal property on the premises at Wanamie, Luzerne County.

JAN. 5.—Isaiah Bower executor of Isaac Bower, deceased, will sell valuable real estate in Briarcreek township, at 10 a. m. on the premises.

JAN. 9.—J. M. Buckalew, executor of John Laubach, deceased, will sell valuable real estate in Fishingcreek township at 10 o'clock. See advt.

JAN. 10.—O. P. Patton, administrator of J. R. Patton, will sell real estate in Greenwood township, at 10 a. m. See advt.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—A valuable tract of land in Benton township, near Stillwater, containing 90 acres of cleared land, on which are erected two dwelling houses, two barns and other outbuilding, (two running fountains on the premises), sawmill, lathmill and shingle mill. Inquire of Wm. Ash, Stillwater, Pa. Dec 14 3t.*

## MARRIED.

BRADER ZIMMERMAN.—On Nov. 28 at the Reformed parsonage in Orangeville, by Rev. A. Houtz, Mr. Alton D. Brader and Miss Hattie A. Zimmerman both of Centre township.

ENT HOFFMAN.—On Thursday Dec. 6 by Rev. R. Mallalieu, at the M. E. parsonage, Espy Columbia Co. Pa, Mr. Charles B. Ent and Miss Florence M. Hoffman both of Lightstreet, Columbia Co. Pa.

YOST HAYMAN.—On the 19 inst. at the Reformed parsonage in Orangeville by Rev. A. Houtz Mr. George D. Yost of Fishing Creek twp. to Miss Alice S. Hayman of New Columbus, Luzerne Co.

KELCHNER HESS.—On the 20th inst at the same place and by the same, Mr. Millard R. Kelchner to Miss Arista K. Hess, both of Fishing Creek twp.

### Mrs. Vanderbilt's Home.

HOW THE RICHEST WOMAN IN AMERICA SPENDS HER LEISURE.

Mrs. Vanderbilt, the widow of William H. Vanderbilt, is the richest woman in America. Next to Queen Victoria she is the richest woman in the world. She and her son George the only unmarried child, with a large staff of servants, occupy the huge brownstone palace at the corner of Fifth avenue and Fifty first street.

In many respects Mrs. Vanderbilt leads a very simple life, exactly as hundreds of other women, who have not a hundredth part of her money. She breakfasts between eight and nine o' clock, the meal consisting of fruit, porridge steak, chops or broiled chicken, warm rolls, tea and coffee. George Vanderbilt breakfasts with his mother, so that she shall not be alone. Her luncheon is also a comparatively simple meal, but at dinner there is much ceremony, and there are usually guests. The dining room is situated on the first floor, with windows looking out on Fifty first street. There is an immense fire-place with carved oaken designs in bas relief at one end of the room, opposite the door leading from the Japanese room, which has recently had a billiard taole placed in the centre The dining room is furnished with all oaken furniture. A buffet fills one entire side of the room, and on the other, between the windows, are large glass cabinets, in which is the finest collection of old Serve and other rare porcelain.

When I lunched with her the other day the table was set for eight people and the service was of Dresden china. On each plate was a large white linen napkin so folded as to show an embroidered monogram about an inch and a half square of the letters W. H. V. At the four corners of the table were tall single silver candlesticks, with pink candles and pink shades, and in front of these, small silver dishes for bon bons, salted almonds, olives, etc.

The glassware was finely cut and sparkled liks diamonds, and on the buffet stood other specimens of cut glass ready for use. It all shone like a collection of huge gems. In the centre of the table stood a large cut glass bowl of rare workmanship filled with crysanthemums from Mrs. Vanderbilt's own conservatory, which just now contains an immensely beautiful display of these autumnal flowers.

Just outside the dining room is a store room, with safes built into the wall. It also contains the butlers pantry. There is a balcony with a wrought iron railing, which extends around the room and five feet from the top. The safes on the lower range are lined with purple velvet and contain large pieces of silver. There are silver punch bowls, tankards, candlesticks, tureens, all exquisitely engraved and of immense size. One safe contains only immense silver trays, and one tray especially large has a tiny railing an inch high surrounding it and large showy handles. It is said to be the largest and finest engraved piece of silver plate in the country. Another safe contains a solid gold dinner service and tall gold candlesticks. There are few people of royal blood who can excel in their table appointments this New York widow. In the balcony row of safes the smaller pieces of silver are kept; spoons of every kind and variety, ladles, knives, forks and small dishes. They are in gold, silver and platinum.

One may naturally ask what does so small a family as Mrs. Vanderbilt and her son George do with this immense amount of silver, glass and porcelain? As I have said, the dinner is the one ceremonious occasion of the day, and each day the butler is requested so set the table with an entirely different service of plate, glass and china. I do not say that there are three hundred and sixty five of these sets, but there are enough to last for a long time before beginning over again. In this way Mrs. Vanderbilt learns that such of her possessions are intact. It seems a great responsibility for one man to have charge of all these possessions, yet the butler of the family is that man, and he is required to give bonds as to his faithfulness. He it is who holds the keys to all these safes and cabinets, and he is not only responsible for their safe keeping, but he is accountable for any breakage. The present butler has been in the family some time and previously held the same position with Oakes Ames, now Governor of Massachusetts.

### Rheumatism

Is undoubtedly caused by lactic acid in the blood. This acid attacks the fibrous tissues, and causes the pains and aches in the back, shoulders, knees, ankles, hips, and wrists. Thousands of people find in Hood's Sarsaparilla a positive cure for rheumatism. This medicine, by its purifying action, neutralizes the acidity of the blood, and also builds up and strengthens the whole body.

### Black Bart.

THE KING OF HIGHWAYMEN AT LARGE ONCE MORE.

Everything seems to indicate that "Black Bart," the lonely highwayman who was released from St. Quentin Prison in January last, has again taken up his old profession and is responsible for the numerous stage coach robberies which have recently occurred in the far West.

Black Bart's real name is Charles E. Boles. He was born in Jefferson county, N. Y., in 1830. He came to California after the excitement of 1849 or about 1850 and worked in the mines with some success in Butte, Eldorado, Shasta and Trinity counties. In 1854 he returned east and settled in Illinois. When the war broke out he lived at Decateur, where, early in 1861, he joined the One Hundred and Sixteenth Illinois Infantry Volunteers. He gained some distinction for bravery and was made a sergeant. In 1865 he returned to his home and sold his farm, locating his wife and three small children, all girls, in Oregon, Illinois, and started for Montana. He worked for eighteen months in the mines at Helena and regularly corresponded with his wife and family, and in 1867 wrote them that he had settled up his business and was coming home.

Then he disappeared entirely and from this time forth his career as a noted highwayman began. He robbed twenty eight stages before he was caught and since his release from prison several robberies have been committed in which his peculiar methods are recognized On the 27th of last July a stage going from Balber, Modoc county, to Redding, Shasta county, was stopped in a lonely piece of road. Suddenly, from a piece of copse, out stepped a man armed with a six shooter in front of the lead horses, who covered the driver and ordered him to hand over the mail-bag and Wells, Fargo & Co.'s treasure box. He secured between $300 and $400. Not until the 8th of November last was he heard of again, when he cropped up in front of the Downieville and Nevada City stage near Nigger Tent. Here he secured some coin and a gold bar valued at $2,200 six and three quarter inches long, and marked "H. Scammon" A week passed by, when the lone robber's pistol was pointed at the driver of the stage running from Eureka to Ukiah, where $1,799 was secured.

His method of attacking a stage has always been the same. A jump from the side of the road brought him in front of the lead horses, which sheltered him from the fire of the messenger or driver. His double-barreled shotgun would cover them on the box, and they would seldom fail to throw out the treasure chest and the mail.

Of a tall and commanding figure Black Bart is sixty years of age. He wears a heavy, drooping, iron-gray moustache, with a heavy imperial. He has been finely educated, uses chaste and elegant language, never indulging in profanity, and while he ade his headquarters in San Francisco he made but few acquaintances and those only of the best. He does not use intoxicating liquors or tobacco in any form, nor is he addicted to the use of opium. His character is an anomaly, made up of all that goes to make respectability and gentility, combined with the nerve, dash and daring of the highway robber. His dress is always neat and proper and his manners those of a cultivated gentleman.

### Incomes of Rulers.

From the Keystone.

The late Emperor William is credited with having saved $12,000,000 out of his public allowance.

Switzerland gets along pleasantly with a President who is satisfied with the modest salary of $3,000 a year.

Oscar II. of Sweeden and Norway rubs along comfortably on $575,525 that his subjects gracefully pay him.

The Czar of Russia is credited with receiving $12,250,000 and upward from his domains; but upward is an unlimited term.

The King of Prussia (Emperor of Germany), is not badly "fixed." The kingdom of Prussia pays him $1,235,000, and besides this he has great private domains.

The sovereign of the dusky sons of sunny Italy annually takes $3,070,000 out of the pockets of his impoverished subjects for the sole behoof of himself and kin.

Milan, King of Servia, has had a pretty tough time in governing his petty kingdom of less than 2,000,000. He and his kin cost the little limited monarchy $240,000.

The ruler of Bavaria is allowed only $1,307,040 a year, and out of the sum he has to pay for clothes and provisions for his family and to keep them in pocket money.

The Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria may be a wise and valuable skipper to have on board the ship of State, but with $3,875,000 a year he is adequately recompensed.

The King of the Belgians has just about as much as he can do to keep himself supplied with pie and confectionery on the $660,000 a year that his grateful subjects turn over to him.

Competent critics have frequently remarked that the author of "Ben Hur" had in him the elements of a dramatist. Their judgment upon General Lew. Wallace will be sustained by his play "Commodus," in HARPER'S MAGAZINE for January. The action of the drama develops several powerful scenes, the vigor of which J. R. Wegulin, the artist, renders with fidelity in as many illustrations. One of the drawings, entitled "This Baiting thou shalt rue," forms the frontispiece of the MAGAZINE. There is a suggestion of the Greek chorus in the band of Bacchantes. The refrain of their song, "On to Rome," dominates the whole drama; it catches together in a phrase the leading thread of the plot.

A convention of delegates from the several Agricultural Societies of this State will be held in Harrisburg, on January 2, 1889.

The treatment of many thousands of cases of those chronic weaknesses and distressing ailments peculiar to females, at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., has afforded a vast experience in nicely adapting and thoroughly testing remedies for the cure of woman's peculiar maladies.

**Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription** is the outgrowth, or result, of this great and valuable experience. Thousands of testimonials, received from patients and from physicians who have tested it in the more aggravated and obstinate cases which had baffled their skill, prove it to be the most wonderful remedy ever devised for the relief and cure of suffering women. It is not recommended as a "cure-all," but as a most perfect Specific for woman's peculiar ailments.

**As a powerful, invigorating tonic,** it imparts strength to the whole system, and to the womb and its appendages in particular. For overworked, "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated teachers, milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, "shop-girls," housekeepers, nursing mothers, and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest earthly boon, being unequaled as an appetizing cordial and restorative tonic.

**As a soothing and strengthening nervine,** "Favorite Prescription" is unequaled and is invaluable in allaying and subduing nervous excitability, irritability, exhaustion, prostration, hysteria, spasms and other distressing, nervous symptoms commonly attendant upon functional and organic disease of the womb. It induces refreshing sleep and relieves mental anxiety and despondency.

**Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a legitimate medicine,** carefully compounded by an experienced and skillful physician, and adapted to woman's delicate organization. It is purely vegetable in its composition, and perfectly harmless in its effects in any condition of the system. For morning sickness, or nausea, from whatever cause arising, weak stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia and kindred symptoms, its use, in small doses, will prove very beneficial.

**"Favorite Prescription" is a positive cure** for the more complicated and obstinate cases of leucorrhea, excessive flowing, painful menstruation, unnatural suppressions, prolapsus, or falling of the womb, weak back, "female weakness," anteversion, retroversion, bearing-down sensations, chronic congestion, inflammation and ulceration of the womb, inflammation, pain and tenderness in ovaries, accompanied with "internal heat."

**As a regulator** and promoter of functional action, at that critical period of change from girlhood to womanhood, "Favorite Prescription" is a perfectly safe remedial agent, and can produce only good results. It is equally efficacious and valuable in its effects when taken for those disorders and derangements incident to that later and most critical period, known as the "Change of Life."

**"Favorite Prescription,"** when taken in connection with the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and small laxative dose of Dr. Pierce's Purgative Pellets (Little Liver Pills), cures Liver, Kidney and Bladder diseases. Their combined use also removes blood taints, and abolishes carbuncles and scrofulous humors from the system.

**"Favorite Prescription"** is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee, from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on bottle-wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years.

**Large bottles** (100 doses) **$1.00, or six bottles for $5.00.**

For large, illustrated Treatise on Diseases of Women (168 pages, paper-covered), send ten cents in stamps. Address,

**World's Dispensary Medical Association,**
**663 Main St., BUFFALO, N. Y.**

**CATARRH,**
**Catarrhal Deafness and Hay Fever.**

A NEW HOME TREATMENT.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are permanently cured in from one to three simple applications made at home by the patient once in two weeks. N. B.—For catarrhal discharges peculiar to females (whites) this remedy is a specific. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent on receipt of ten cents by A. H. DIXON & SON, 304 West King St., Toronto, Canada.—*Scientific American.*

Sufferers from catarrhal troubles should read the above carefully.

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BLOOMSBURG, PA.
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| 1882 | 8,151,157 |
| 1883 | 12,382,540 |
| 1884 | 24,519,785 |
| 1885 | 31,241,367 |
| 1886 | 70,196,041 |
| 1887 | 83,389,868 |
| 1888 (over) | 100,000,000 |

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| Miawa's Revenge | Haggard |
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JAS. L. BOWEN, Springfield, Mass., writes:—"Paine's Celery Compound cannot be excelled as a Nerve Tonic. In my case a single bottle wrought a great change. My nervousness entirely disappeared, and with it the resulting affection of the stomach, heart and liver, and the whole tone of the system was wonderfully invigorated. I tell my friends, if sick as I have been, Paine's Celery Compound

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ESTIMATES FOR BUILDINGS
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The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease CONSUMPTION, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, CATARRH, BRONCHITIS and all throat and lung MALADIES. He hopes all sufferers will try his Remedy, as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address, REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings County, New York. A-&-co.-dec-7-1y

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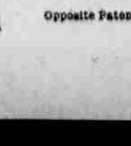

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Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Prevents Dandruff and hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.
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**KIDNEY PLASTERS**
Cure all Pain or Weakness across the Kidneys, Back or Loins. They draw the Pain from the Kidneys to the surface of the body, absorb all Disease, and restore the Kidneys to a healthy condition.
Sold by all Druggists. Price 50c.
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A good man to represent us as local agent. Can give control of territory and steady work. Will pay good wages and guarantee success. Write to J. AUSTEN & Co., 3 Merryman, BROOKLYN, N. Y.
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### A Brutal Prize-Fight

TWO MINERS FIGHT FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.

CENTRALIA, December 15.—One of the fiercest prize-fights that have ever taken place in this section was fought in a secluded spot about a mile from town at six o'clock this evening. The pugilists were William Callogy and Michael Grant. Callogy is 27 years old, measures six feet and weighs 200 pounds. Grant, who is 24 years old weighs but 180 pounds and measures five feet ten inches. The mill was governed by Marquis of Queensberry rules and seventeen rounds were fought in which both were frightfully punished.

Grant, who suffered the most, presented a horrible appearance. His face was bruised and swollen and his body pounded black. He avoided a great many blows by falling as his opponent rushed at him. After fighting half an hour the friends of Grant beome dissatisfied with the decisions of the referee, and breaking down the ropes rushed into the ring. The referee quickly declared the fight a draw, and the men were carried away by their admirers. Both men are miners, and the fight is the result of a dispute as to which was champion of the county. It is believed that they will meet again, as both are determined to have the question settled.


### Pond's Extract

As a household remedy there are few family medicines that are as popular as POND'S EXTRACT. It can be found in the houses of almost every family North, South, East or West, in this country, and largely abroad. First made over forty years ago in a small way, it has continued to increase until now its sales run into millions of bottles a year. Its uses are almost universal, and one of its valuable properties is that it is perfectly harmless. For wounds its healing powers are wonderful, its stringent properties stopping the flow of blood; for bad wounds it's just the thing to aply until the doctor arrives. For inflamations, the pain and swellings go down immediately on its aplication. To name what it can do would fill a book. Reader we ask you, if you have not already done so, to try it." *Be sure you get the genuine.* —(ST. LOUIS, Mo., REPUBLICAN.)

### Medical Value of Wines

As a general rule the use of wine is not necessary for young persons in good health, breathing country air and not exposed to overwork. As, however, life advances and the circulation becomes languid, natural red wine used in moderation, becomes an essential article and in many cases absolutely necessary, but it must be the pure product of the grapes. And even in the Eastern States the physician meet large numbers of town people, especially women, who cannot digest the food and drinks suited to out-door laboring people. In such cases they resort to the beverage of tea which gives rise to a distressing dyspepsia. The wines produced in New Jersey, especially the Burgundy and the Port Grape Wines from Alfred Speer's vineyards, at Passaic, are the more reliable and the most sought after by physicians and those who have traveled abroad and known what wines are.

ALFRED SPEER, Passaic, N. J.
DEAR SIR:—I have used your Socialite claret and your Port Wine in my practice with great satisfaction.
Very truly yours, WM. R. CHILDS.
For sale by druggists.

### Expelling an Advertising Doctor.

At the meeting of the Luzerne County Medical Society Thursday they declined to accept the resignation of Dr. J. Harvey Moore, of Pittston, and ordered his name to be expunged from the list, of members. Dr. Moore it now transpires has been advertising his business in the local papers and this is in opposition to the code of ethics of the society. He is a prominent well-know young physician of Pittston, and having made a special study of diseases of the eye, ear and throat, inserted a card to that effect in the local papers. The medical society of which he was a member notified him that his conduct was unprofessional. Dr. Moore refused to discontinue advertising, regarding it as a matter of business, and handed in his resignation, which was acted on as above mentioned. The Luzerne County Medical society doesn't believe in any kind of advertising except the deadhead brand. When the members do anything out of the usual routine of medical work they want the newspapers to give them a half column, but when it comes to a paid advertisement it is "unprofessional," you know. Too terribly too, to'r, as it were.—*Shickshinny Echo.*

About the only comfort Democrats can get out of Mr. Cleveland's popular plurality, unprecedented as it is for a defeated candidate, is the lawful privilege of affirming that the country is with the President and not against him and that it favors tariff reform, these assertions cannot be gainsaid. The increase in Mr. Cleveland's popular vote as compared with 1884 is much greater than the increase of Harrison's vote over Blaine, and the plurality of Mr. Cleveland now is over 100,000 against 62,000 four years ago. It is evident from this that the popular drift is toward the Democratic not away from it.—*New York Times, (Ind.)*

Philadelphia wants the State to contribute $250,000 towards buying the islands in the Delaware river opposite that city, which it is proposed to dig out for the purpose of enlarging the channel. It will cost $800,000 to purchase them and the Governor thinks the State will contribute $200,000.

TATE SPRINGS, TENN., July 4, 1888.
The Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.:
During the spring of 1871, while working in the field at my home in Morgan county, Ga., I pulled off my shoes to give my feet a rest. Unfortunately, I walked into a clump of poison oak, and in a few days my feet were in a terrible condition, and I could not put on a shoe because of the soreness and swelling. I was treated as poison oak cases usually are, and everything was healed up. About the same time the following spring, 1872, my feet became sore again, as at first, and every succeeding spring for five years brought back the same condition of the disease, only each time it became more distressing, because I began to think it was a lifetime trouble. Finally, I was induced to try Swift's Specific. I took six bottles, and to-day am entirely well. My improvement was gradual from the first, and no evidence of the disease remains. I shall take pleasure in testifying as to its curative properties. It is the greatest blood purifier in existence. Yours truly, J. L. MORGAN.

The foregoing certificate is taken at random from thousands of letters in possession of the Swift Specific Co., and presented simply as a sample. It is a voluntary statement, giving facts and results of the case. Its accuracy and genuineness are beyond question.

A valuable Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. Address
THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.,
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YEAST POWDER,
**"The Old Reliable."**
Restores to the flour the nutritious phosphates lost in bolting. No other powder does this. It is healthful and nutritious. Put up in bottles.

**PERRINE'S PURE BARLEY MALT WHISKEY.**

DISTILLED from selected Barley Malt and guaranteed to be chemically pure and free from injurious oils and acids often contained in alcoholic liquors. It is especially adapted to persons requiring a stimulating tonic, Consumptives being greatly benefitted by its use. Recommended by leading physicians as a Diuretic Nervine, Tonic and Alterative. For Consumptives it is invaluable. PERRINE'S PURE BARLEY MALT WHISKEY insures a return of vigor to the stomach, a good appetite, a rich and abundant blood and increased flesh and muscular tissue. A stimulant mild and gentle in effect. Dyspepsia, indigestion and all wasting diseases can be entirely conquered by the use of Perrine's Pure Barley Malt Whiskeys It is a tonic and diuretic and a powerful strengthener to the entire system. PERRINE'S PURE BARLEY MALT WHISKEY has proved a medicinal protection to those who pursue their avocations in the open air and whose daily work calls it exceptional powers of endurance. Ask your nearest druggist or grocer for for PERRINE'S PURE BARLEY MALT WHISKEY revives the energies of those worn out with excessive bodily or mental effort and acts as a safeguard against exposure in wet and rigorous weather. It will drive all malarious diseases from the system. Hard workers of every vocation and persons whom a sedentary life renders prone to Dyspepsia find in Perrine's Pure Barley Malt Whiskey a powerful invigorant and helper to digestion. PERRINE'S PURE BARLEY MALT WHISKEY without unduly stimulating the kidneys increases their flagging activity, counteracts the effects of fatigue, hastens convalescence and is a wholesome and prompt diuretic. Watch the label! None genuine unless bearing the signature

The analysis as it appears by the Label on every bottle: I have carefully analyzed the PURE BARLEY MALT WHISKEY made by M. & J. S. Perrine and find it entirely free from fusel oil, furfurol, metals and acids and is absolutely pure."—*Signed, Camillo Arthur Maier, Graduate of the Universities of Munich, Gessen and Weisbaden*

*M. & J. S. Perrine*

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The 256-page Pamphlet, 30c.
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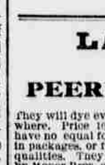

**J. W. CUSICK,**
Pyrmont, Ohio, writes:—"I feel that I can not recommend **Dr. Seth Arnold's Cough Killer** too highly. Would not be without it.
Druggists, 25c., 50c., and $1.00.

**MASON & HAMLIN**
The cabinet organ was introduced in its present form by Mason & Hamlin in 1861. Other makers followed in the manufacture of these instruments, but the Mason & Hamlin Organs have always maintained their supremacy as the best in the world.
Mason & Hamlin offer, as demonstration of the unequalled excellence of their organs, the fact that at all of the great World's Exhibitions, since that of Paris, 1867, in competition with best makers, they have taken the highest honors. Illustrated catalogues $22 TO $900. free.
Mason & Hamlin do not hesitate to make the extraordinary claim for their pianos, that they are superior to all others. They recognize the high excellence achieved by other leading makers in the art of piano building, but still claim superiority. This they attribute solely to the remarkable improvement introduced by them in the year 1882, and now known as the "MASON & HAMLIN PIANO STRINGER," by the use of which great power is secured, with greater purity and refinement of tone, together with greatly increased capacity to stand in tune and other important advantages.
A circular, containing testimonials from three hundred purchasers, musicians, and tuners, sent, together with descriptive catalogue, to any applicant.
Pianos and Organs sold for cash or easy payments. Also rented.
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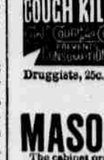

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ALL KINDS OF APPLIANCES FOR INVALIDS.
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